The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers (per week), 15 cents; subscribers by mail, one year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Weekly News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1872. NO. 184.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses, and postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Sentence of Young O'Connor.

LONDON, April 11.—The trial of O'Connor ended to-day. The jury was satisfied as to the sanity of the prisoner, and brought in a verdict of guilty. O'Connor was then sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months at hard labor, and to receive twenty lashes.

The trial was brought to an abrupt conclusion. The jury impanneled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner, after hearing a number of witnesses, reported that the boy was perfectly sane, although an expert, Dr. Harrington, who has studied the subject of insanity for a quarter of a century, testified that he regarded the prisoner as insane and dangerous to be at large.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 11.—At the dinner given by Minister Schenck last evening, there were present, among others, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Ministers, influenzy, the newly appointed Russian Minister to the United States, Chichester, Fortescue, Sir Charles Bowyer Odderby and Sir Curtis Sampson.

PARIS, April 11.—Casimir Perier has declined to accept the Ministry of Finance. It is now probable that there will be no change in the Cabinet for some time.

There is no truth in the report that Rother took three millions of francs to ex-Emperor Napoleon when at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, April 11.—The case of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, came up this morning. The prisoner made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw his plea of guilty to the charge with mitigating grounds of insanity. A jury was impanneled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner. O'Connor's father was sworn and in his defense testified that he [the father] was a nephew of Feargus O'Connor; that several members of his family, besides the prisoner, were insane; the accused, he stated, was very studious when a child, and fell into bad health, from which he had suffered ever since; he was wounded in the head in 1866, and received injuries which rendered him insensible some time. The witness further testified that his son was never connected with any political association.

Odger addressed a public meeting at Norwich last night. He declared a change in the Ministry was needed. The only way workingmen could get power was to embarrass those who held it. The meeting was orderly.

ROME, April 11.—The Pope will hold a Consistory on the 29th inst., for the preconization of a number of Italian and Polish bishops.

LONDON, April 11.—Admiral Robert Conte has been commissioned to succeed Rear Admiral Arthur Fiarquhar in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The French Transatlantic Telegraph Company have concluded a contract with the Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company for the laying of a new cable of telegraphic cable between Europe and America. A prospectus of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company proposing to lay a cable from Midward Haven, on the coast of Wales, to Rye Beach, N. H., direct, will be issued next week. The press generally express much satisfaction at the prospect of cheaper rates through the multiplying of means of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 11, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 93; do '65, do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 90. Stock of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £500,000. Rate of discount advanced to 6 per cent.; open market, 6.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—5-20s, 92, 26½.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes 52f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾ all 5/d. California wheat 11s 8d; red winter 11s 5d. Flour 26s 6d@28s 9d.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Gratz Brown at Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Republican* prints the speech of Governor Brown, made in the Liberal Republican Convention at Topeka last night. Governor Brown boldly avows the rebellious character of the Cincinnati movement, and says that instead of evading challenges, he rebukes it for its irregularity. It does not pretend to be a copy of its rival at Philadelphia or elsewhere. Speaking of the assertion that produced the revolt in the dominant party, he says: "Ours is no longer a government of three co-ordinate branches, each independent and a check upon the others, as our fathers framed it; but within the structure has been established another government, intangible to law, and merging all departments into one. It will be known as the party, and within that party is found the secret of despotism ruling all its membership to its own ordering, and known as Executive favor." The speech is defiant in its assaults upon the attitude, policy and character of the administration party, and gives some idea of the nature of the phases of the campaign for its overthrow about to be inaugurated.

The National Convention of Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The National Colored Convention reassembled to-day. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, naming Fred. Douglas for President, J. H. Ingraham for first Vice President and George T. Ruby for Secretary. Mr. Rapier, of Alabama, objected to the latter.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored people of the United States, repudiate any sympathy with the late Labor Reform Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, and also the Convention at Chicselhurst.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored people of the United States, repudiate the Napoleon when at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, April 11.—The case of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, came up this morning. The prisoner made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw his plea of guilty to the charge with mitigating grounds of insanity. A jury was impanneled to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner. O'Connor's father was sworn and in his defense testified that he [the father] was a nephew of Feargus O'Connor; that several members of his family, besides the prisoner, were insane; the accused, he stated, was very studious when a child, and fell into bad health, from which he had suffered ever since; he was wounded in the head in 1866, and received injuries which rendered him insensible some time. The witness further testified that his son was never connected with any political association.

Odger addressed a public meeting at Norwich last night. He declared a change in the Ministry was needed. The only way workingmen could get power was to embarrass those who held it. The meeting was orderly.

ROME, April 11.—The Pope will hold a Consistory on the 29th inst., for the preconization of a number of Italian and Polish bishops.

LONDON, April 11.—Admiral Robert Conte has been commissioned to succeed Rear Admiral Arthur Fiarquhar in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The French Transatlantic Telegraph Company have concluded a contract with the Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company for the laying of a new cable of telegraphic cable between Europe and America. A prospectus of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company proposing to lay a cable from Midward Haven, on the coast of Wales, to Rye Beach, N. H., direct, will be issued next week. The press generally express much satisfaction at the prospect of cheaper rates through the multiplying of means of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 11, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 93; do '65, do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 90. Stock of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £500,000. Rate of discount advanced to 6 per cent.; open market, 6.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—5-20s, 92, 26½.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes 52f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾ all 5/d. California wheat 11s 8d; red winter 11s 5d. Flour 26s 6d@28s 9d.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Gratz Brown at Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Republican* prints the speech of Governor Brown, made in the Liberal Republican Convention at Topeka last night. Governor Brown boldly avows the rebellious character of the Cincinnati movement, and says that instead of evading challenges, he rebukes it for its irregularity. It does not pretend to be a copy of its rival at Philadelphia or elsewhere. Speaking of the assertion that produced the revolt in the dominant party, he says: "Ours is no longer a government of three co-ordinate branches, each independent and a check upon the others, as our fathers framed it; but within the structure has been established another government, intangible to law, and merging all departments into one. It will be known as the party, and within that party is found the secret of despotism ruling all its membership to its own ordering, and known as Executive favor." The speech is defiant in its assaults upon the attitude, policy and character of the administration party, and gives some idea of the nature of the phases of the campaign for its overthrow about to be inaugurated.

The National Convention of Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The National Colored Convention reassembled to-day. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, naming Fred. Douglas for President, J. H. Ingraham for first Vice President and George T. Ruby for Secretary. Mr. Rapier, of Alabama, objected to the latter.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored people of the United States, repudiate any sympathy with the late Labor Reform Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, and also the Convention at Chiselhurst.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored people of the United States, repudiate the Napoleon when at Chiselhurst.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1872.

SENATE.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was amended and passed.

Messrs. Howe, Hamlin and Stevenson were appointed as the second committee of conference on the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Agriculture, a bill was passed to prevent cruelty to animals on transit by railroad or other means of transportation, prohibiting the confinement of animals in cars, &c., more than twenty-four hours continuously, after which they are to have five hours for rest, food and water.

The Senate amendments to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill were taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. The Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 to carry out the civil service reform rules was amended by reducing the amount to $40,000, and adopted. After disposing of all the amendments, and without coming to a final vote, the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Hon. Wm. McDougall addressed his constituents at Almonte, Canada, last night. He condemned the scheme for a Pacific Railway now being carried out by the Canadian government as involving enormous expenditure, and said a better route would have been to have relied on water communication by Lake Superior, thence by American railways to Red river, thence by steamboat down that river to Fort Garry and Lake Winnepeg. By this plan Canada would have had steam communication with the northwest at very little expense. He next referred to the treaty of Washington. It was just possible that Great Britain and the United States might continue to differ about the construction of the treaty, in which case Canada would not be called on to take any action with regard to it. But recent information indicates that the difference would be settled, and that therefore the matter would come before our Parliament. It would be a fatal mistake for our Parliament to refuse to confirm a treaty to which the head of the government had attached his signature. If the Dominion remained a part and parcel of the British empire, we must submit to the consequences of that position, and be ready to do our part towards carrying out the arrangements that may have been entered into between the mother country and foreign countries.

J. L. Warner, an old citizen of St. Louis, was killed yesterday, by a piece of the stone cornice of the State National Bank building falling upon his head.

An engineering party has started from Cincinnati for Kentucky to make a survey for the Southern Railroad.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted—Letter of Governor Geary on the Apportionment Bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported for the consideration and action of the Convention the following:

1. That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and our belief that the continued existence of such party is essential to the maintenance and success of those principles. The grand and fundamental idea of the equality of all men in political rights is not opposed by any other party, and can be sustained faithfully only by those who are sincerely committed to it.

2. That the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States has not been sufficiently acquiesced in by all to render certain and secure their permanent incorporation in that instrument, and hence the administration of the government can safely be entrusted only to that party which is soundly and beyond question, committed to them, and the policy necessary to put them into successful operation.

3. That we are now, more than ever, called to sustain the policy of national protection to American industry. If the laborer is entitled to his share, and a fair day's work entitles the worker to a fair day's pay, we must continue to throw the protecting arm of the Government around those who toil for their daily bread. The protective policy alone makes labor contented and capital secure. It renders employment certain, and pay ample and satisfactory; whilst free trade means that our laborers and mechanics must either work for the wages paid in our factories should be closed through foreign competition, and the workingmen of the country be deprived of employment.

4. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for the people. We, therefore, pronounce most decidedly against any further appropriation of the public lands in behalf of railroad corporations or individuals. All lands not sold according to law should be open to preemption and actual settlement.

5. That we demand a continued adherence to the policy hitherto pursued, under Republican auspices, in our State and in the nation, of a steady and gradual reduction of the public debt. The interests of the people require that the most rigid economy should be practised in the administration of both the National and State governments, and that taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with the honorable maintenance of the public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the public debt.

6. That we are earnestly in favor of the earliest possible removal of the duties on tea and coffee, and urge the prompt passage of the bill for that purpose now before Congress.

7. That we heartily approve of the act of General Grant in giving a trial to the plan of civil service reform. We demand that that plan, or any other that may be substituted in its place for the purpose, shall be a fair and unembarrassed trial; that every effort shall be made to secure competent men for the public service, and that honesty and incorruptibility shall be deemed qualifications as essential as competency and intelligence.

8. That the Republican party has given full evidence during the past eleven years of its ability to administer the government honestly, faithfully and successfully. It has, within that time, maintained the honor of our national flag, preserved the Union, preserved the Union from disruption and restored it to its integrity; secured to all classes and conditions of men the rights given to them by their Maker, and having proclaimed liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, has given force to the proclamation the full effect to which it was entitled; and we therefore, in the name of the people, demand a continuance of their confidence, and fearlessly challenge their scrutiny into its acts.

9. That we point with pride to the record of Gen. Grant's administration of the National Government. Not only has the weight of internal taxation been almost wholly removed from the people's shoulders, but three hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off—a result never before attained by any other people under like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy and sterling integrity which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

10. That we present his name for renomination to the Presidency, confident that the people will again rally to the support of the man who so successfully fought their battles; who, under the guidance of Providence, brought the nation safely through its struggle to maintain its existence, and who has since so successfully administered the affairs of the government as its constitutional general administrator, at home and abroad.

11. That we will stand by the government in the foreign policy so firmly marked out and adhered to by President Grant. The honor of the nation, we feel, is safe in his hands, and that honor, which he never suffered defeat, will not be dishonored while he is kept in the front.

12. That we recognize the people of Pennsylvania on the final accomplishment of the call for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, and we earnestly urge upon our friends to see that delegates are chosen in their respective districts committed to the policy of incorporating in that instrument a clear and decisive prohibition of special legislation.

13. That we hereby declare our opposition to every effort to withdraw from the sinking fund of the Commonwealth, either by substitution, exchange or otherwise, any of the bonds, securities or moneys now pledged to it, and through it to the payment of the public debt of this Commonwealth, and our inflexible determination to preserve the same, inviolable, for those fulfillments of the Commonwealth's obligations.

14. That the oil producing, mining, lumber and manufacturing interests of the State require protection from the enforced dangerous competition, and that such laws should be enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, as will protect and foster these interests, both in their production to market, and in the manufacturing of the same.

15. That the thanks of our party are due to Governor John W. Geary, under whose lead our principles have twice been successfully carried to the Pennsylvania; the State debt has been largely reduced during his administration; our soldiers orphans have been carefully cherished and educated, and our laws have been efficiently and wisely enforced. Under the necessity of parting with him as Executive, in conformity with the Constitution of the State, Governor Geary carries with him in his retirement the heartfelt wishes of its people for his future prosperity and happiness.

16. That we present with peculiar pride and especial confidence of their success, the names of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge, Gen. Henry Hall for Auditor General, and the gentlemen this day named for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. They are all men worthy of an active and ardent support at the hands of the Republican party, and in their success our friends throughout the State finally as one man to secure their triumphant election.

17. That the President of this Convention, in connection with the chairman of the Republican State Committee, appoint the chairman and one Secretary of the State Central Committee, and that the State Committee be made up on the basis adopted last year, and the two years preceding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.

A committee of the Convention having waited on Gov. Geary concerning the apportionment bill, the following letter was subsequently received from him:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date is duly received, inquiring what action I contemplate on the Congressional apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature. The bill referred to was not received by me until the day on which the Legislature adjourned. Notwithstanding that I might have bestowed upon it, and upon the various applications in behalf of it, but little attention, I gave it careful, careful and anxious consideration. Although, ordinarily, opinions on such subjects are reserved until the next meeting of the Legislature the present emergency entitles you, and all parties to be informed of my proposed action in the premises; and I, therefore, in response to your communication, formally announce that said Congressional apportionment bill, approved at six, will not be signed until after the next annual election.

A proposition is now pending before Congress to increase the number of Representatives nine members, distributing them among the several States having the largest surplus population according to the act of apportionment, approved 24 February, 1862. The House of Representatives of Congress House has reported favorably upon this proposition, giving Pennsylvania an additional member of Congress, thus increasing our representation to twenty-seven; and this movement, if adopted by Congress, would relieve the redistricting of the State. Should the present State enactment be approved, the adversaries of this additional representation would urge the fact as an argument against the increase, hereby we might be deprived of one Congressman.

I am loath to withhold from the people of Pennsylvania on the final accomplishment of the call for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, and we earnestly urge upon our friends to see that delegates are chosen in their respective districts committed to the policy of incorporating in that instrument a clear and decisive prohibition of special legislation.

12. That we hereby declare our opposition to every effort to withdraw from the sinking fund of the Commonwealth, either by substitution, exchange or otherwise, any of the bonds, securities or moneys now pledged to it, and through it to the payment of the public debt of this Commonwealth, and our inflexible determination to preserve the same, inviolable, for those fulfillments of the Commonwealth's obligations.

14. That the oil producing, mining, lumber and manufacturing interests of the State require protection from the enforced dangerous competition, and that such laws should be enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, as will protect and foster these interests, both in their production to market, and in the manufacturing of the same.

15. That the thanks of our party are due to Governor John W. Geary, under whose lead our principles have twice been successfully carried to the Pennsylvania; the State debt has been largely reduced during his administration; our soldiers orphans have been carefully cherished and educated, and our laws have been efficiently and wisely enforced. Under the necessity of parting with him as Executive, in conformity with the Constitution of the State, Governor Geary carries with him in his retirement the heartfelt wishes of its people for his future prosperity and happiness.

16. That we present with peculiar pride and especial confidence of their success, the names of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge, Gen. Henry Hall for Auditor General, and the gentlemen this day named for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. They are all men worthy of an active and ardent support at the hands of the Republican party, and in their success our friends throughout the State finally as one man to secure their triumphant election.

17. That the President of this Convention, in connection with the chairman of the Republican State Committee, appoint the chairman and one Secretary of the State Central Committee, and that the State Committee be made up on the basis adopted last year, and the two years preceding.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GEARY.

A committee of the Convention having waited on Gov. Geary concerning the apportionment bill, the following letter was subsequently received from him:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, April 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date is duly received, inquiring what action I contemplate on the Congressional apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature. The bill referred to was not received by me until the day on which the Legislature adjourned. Notwithstanding that I might have bestowed upon it, and upon the various applications in behalf of it, but little attention, I gave it careful, careful and anxious consideration. Although, ordinarily, opinions on such subjects are reserved until the next meeting of the Legislature the present emergency entitles you, and all parties to be informed of my proposed action in the premises; and I, therefore, in response to your communication, formally announce that said Congressional apportionment bill, approved at six, will not be signed until after the next annual election.

A proposition is now pending before Congress to increase the number of Representatives nine members, distributing them among the several States having the largest surplus population according to the act of apportionment, approved 24 February, 1862. The House of Representatives of Congress House has reported favorably upon this proposition, giving Pennsylvania an additional member of Congress, thus increasing our representation to twenty-seven; and this movement, if adopted by Congress, would relieve the redistricting of the State. Should the present State enactment be approved, the adversaries of this additional representation would urge the fact as an argument against the increase, hereby we might be deprived of one Congressman.

I am loath to withhold from the people of Pennsylvania on the final accomplishment of the call for a

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Legislation for the Indians.

RELEASE OF DR. HOWARD TO BE DEMANDED.

Bad Condition of Affairs in the Freedmen's Hospital.

Ben. Butler on Civil Service Reform.

The Contest Between Protection and Free Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1872.

Mr. Peters's Inopportune Resolution.

The Administration is greatly annoyed at the introduction of Mr. Peters's resolution favoring the withdrawal of claims for indirect damages, since it is believed that it will temporarily increase the complications abroad just at a time when it may prove extremely vexatious. It seems that Peters's preamble and resolution was telegraphed to England as originating upon the Administration side of the chamber, and until it can be explained there that Peters really represented nothing in the matter but jobbers in Alabama claims, the affair will have a queer look in England.

Legislation for the Indians.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, which is next on call, has a number of bills, some of which are of considerable importance. The committee has determined as a finality that all existing treaties with the Indians shall be faithfully observed, and that no exception whatever shall be made in favor of railroad companies or other outside interests. They have, however, decided to inaugurate a new method of dealing with the tribes in the future, and to substitute for treaty relations a system of contracts to be negotiated under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and submitted to the action of Congress. The first bill in which the new policy is involved is that which will be soon reported, permitting the sale of the southern part of the late reservation in Colorado—a tract of fourteen million acres held by less than four thousand Indians—is thoroughly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Chairman of both the House and Senate Committees.

Contested Election Cases.

The House Committee on Elections this morning unanimously decided the Dakota case in favor of Armstrong, the sitting Democratic member, respecting the claims of both Barliegh and Spink, Republicans. The decision was based upon the principle that votes cast by residents of military reservations cannot be lawfully counted, determining upon this point a precedent not before established. The Committee also rejected De Large's motion that Elections Committee No. 2 be dismissed on account of the latter's acceptance of a seat in the South Carolina Legislature.

Case of Dr. Howard.

The Foreign Affairs Committee to-day adopted Mr. Randall's motion recommending the President to demand the release of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, now at Cadiz on his way from Cuba to a Spanish penal colony, and Mr. Banks will report it to the House at an early day. The resolution was so amended as to omit any demand for reparation and indemnity for illegal imprisonment, now only upon Howard's release and restoration of his property. Secretary Fish to-day addressed a letter to Mr. Howard, in which he stated that the State Department was in earnest in demanding Howard's release.

Another Investigation Needed.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the items which made up the estimate for $100,000 asked for to close up the Freedmen's Bureau, has developed a questionable condition of affairs at the Freedmen's Hospital. The hospital authorities produce vouchers for the expenditures of this institution failed, and the fact came out that a portion of the funds paid to the hospital had been paid over to Howard University, now a private institution, and its trustees have been considering the necessity of paying back some of these moneys in order to enable the hospital to exhibit an honest showing. The amount appropriated for this hospital last year was $78,000.

Ben Butler

Explained all about the civil service to-day. He said it originated with an Illinois politician, meaning Trumbull, and a turned out cabined officer, meaning General Cox. He explained that it was shrewdly conceived as a means of injuring the President, being so arranged that he would be denounced if he did not adopt it, and would surely be fained if he did. The best thing to do was to back out squarely. Butler's flight at once closed the door of discussion on the fact that while acting under guise of a member of Congress as Attorney in the Interior Department, he was never very cordially received at the Executive.

Argument in Favor of the Admission of Utah.

Elder Corman and Senator elect Fitch, of the new State of Deseret, urged this morning before the Senate Committee on Territories, in favor of the admission of Utah to the Union. The argument upon which they lay greatest weight is the necessity of a favorable precedent for the prosperity of all the interests of the people of the Salt Lake basin, and the impossibility of securing this advantage except under State organization. They also endeavored to show that the population of the Territory, as returned by the census of 1870 is much too small, and that it is nearly sufficient to entitle the State to representation under the ratio apportionment. Concerning polygamy they repeated the promises of the new constitution and its friends, that it shall be entirely abandoned and prohibited in the future.

The Sensation in Congressional Circles

Here to-day has been the action of the Ways and Means Committee upon its own tariff bill, over which it has spent so much time and labor. Last evening the committee held a protracted and stormy session, which lasted until midnight, when the committee reassembled, when the Committee asserted its numerical strength and obtained complete control of both the tax and tariff bills when they were reported to the House. The contest originated in the desire of the revenue reformers to have both the tax and tariff bills reported together, and that the latter should be first considered in the House and disposed of before the former was touched. The protectionists were strongly opposed to this line. On the question of priority of bills to be reported, the vote stood half and half. Upon discussion, it was decided in favor of the tariff bill by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Burchard, Finkelnburg, Dawes, Beck and Kerr—5. Nays, Messrs. Roberts, Maynard and Kelly. Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Dawes arose somewhat excitedly and stated that he would neither report the bill nor support it when it came before the House. Other members of the Committee who voted in the negative also declared to the same effect, and thereupon withdrew from the meeting. It was subsequently arranged after this that both bills should be reported together by Burchard, and should be considered as one bill. The free traders on the committee are at a loss to understand this extraordinary action of the minority. Through the entire winter the sessions have been at least amicable, although the free traders claim that in order to have some bill reported, they have conceded almost everything to the protectionists.

Civil Service Reform.

The debate in the House this afternoon on Mr. Sargent's proposition to reduce the civil service appropriation from fifty to ten thousand dollars was vigorous and interesting. Like that of yesterday, General Butler divided with Mr. Sargent the leadership of the opponents of the appropriation, and would apparently have had but little difficulty in carrying the day on his side but for the ten thousand dollars, had he pressed it to a vote. One of the best speeches in favor of the appropriation was that by Mr. A. H. Perry, of Cincinnati, while Mr. Kelley's reply to Beck was complete and effectual. Among the Republicans voting for the smaller amount were Messrs. Ames, Lynch, Mercur, Negley, Scofield, Ketcham, Shanks and Snapp, while nearly all the New England Representatives were among the friends of the thirty thousand dollars. It was a notable fact that during both debates, yesterday and to-day, not a word was said in favor of the rules framed by the Civil Service Advisory Board last session, but that on the contrary they were repeatedly spoken of as visionary, futile and impracticable, which nobody seemed to care to deny. It is probable that an attempt will be made to take the vote on the question by yeas and nays when the bill is reported to the House, and it is possible that the Conference committee's larger amount may be restored. The final decision depends mainly upon the action of the Democrats, which of course will be governed entirely by political considerations.

Illegal Oil Transactions.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1872.

REPORT IN THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report the following: "That, in the opinion of this House, the said John Emlin Howard was and is a citizen of the United States by birth and continued uninterrupted choice, and as such is entitled to all and every protection from this government; and in the opinion of this House the President should demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property, which has been confiscated to the Spanish government."

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AGAIN ON THE STAND.

The Senate arms committee met this morning. Secretary Boutwell was recalled, and testified that he had held conversations with the Marquis De Chambrun in relation to the letter of Remington to Lecesne; had a conversation with Chambrun some weeks ago on the subject of the preamble to Senator Sumner's resolution. In that conversation the Marquis said the letter which he understood to be the Remington letter was not delivered to Sumner by him, and then stated how it was given to Sumner. He said he gave it to Senator Patterson to show to the President, and Patterson gave it to Sumner. By Mr. Schurz—Did he say Patterson gave to Sumner the letter or its contents? Answer—My recollection is he said Patterson gave the letter or a copy of it to Sumner. By Mr. Schurz—Did he not further state, as appears from his testimony, that he communicated the letter first to Senator Patterson, and that Patterson gave the contents to Sumner, before Chambrun had any conversation with Sumner about it? Answer—My recollection is that he said Patterson gave the letter or a copy of it to Sumner; I said the Remington letter; I see by the preamble there were two letters. I have no distinct recollection as to what letter it was. By Mr. Hamlin—Did he not deny that he furnished the letter to Sumner? Answer—I did not say that. I went to the Marquis to protest against his that he had drawn Senator Sumner into an equivocal position, and the conversation on his part was in the nature of a denial that Sumner had acted by his special agency or influence, and he said that he had withheld information from Sumner, and had not stimulated him to this investigation.

Col. Squires was recalled and testified that Remington was not in any way interested in getting up the charges against Place; Remington was asked by the French Government to make certain statements about Place; this was called out by the French Government, and not volunteered by Remington. Remington applied personally to friends, including those with whom he had official relations, to furnish papers, not to establish his character, but to correct misapprehensions abroad. The papers were furnished for the gratification of Remington. The latter was not called nor the papers used at the second trial of Place, but were used before the Parliamentary Committee; the papers were translated into the French language for convenience, and a printed copy handed to each member of that committee; Witness was in close communication with members of the Court that tried Place; to his knowledge the letters or papers were not authenticated by the Secretary of State. He thought the signatures of the writers of the letters were authenticated at the American Legation in Paris. By Mr. Schurz—These papers were not presented to help the settlement of Remington's account with the French Government. The accounts had been settled by the Committee on War Contracts; the witness understood the only delay in paying them was waiting to ascertain what will come out of this investigation. If matters remain as they now are, the Remingtons would lose $5,000. Remington, as far as witness knew, had no other reservation in the matter than

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1872.

THE tone and temper of the resolutions adopted by the Allegheny Democratic Convention yesterday are indicative of an almost distressing willingness to enter into any coalition for success. Do with us as you choose, say the Allegheny Democracy to the "constituted authorities" of the party. Gen. CASS was presented for Governor; but, notwithstanding the fuss of the *Post*, the resolution of preference for Col. T. A. SCOTT for President was laid on the table by a decisive vote.

THE reasons of Governor GEARY, elsewhere printed, for withholding his approval from the new apportionment bill, place the matter in a light somewhat different from what was previously understood, and it would appear that whether Pennsylvania will have two or three additional Congressmen is yet to be decided. Congress is yet to act, and it may happen that, as to Congressmen at large—to meet the increase—there will be three to elect, whereas the Republican Convention nominated two.

AND now comes the report that the Cincinnati ticket is to be DAVIS and CURTIS, for President and Vice President, and that this has been "fixed up" by some half dozen leaders on each side representing the Bourbon Democracy and "Liberal" Republicans. This is a nice little arrangement, and there is nothing like having matters of this kind done up by the select few who represent nobody, that is nobody that will find fault or make a fuss about anything. The report of this arrangement is good enough to stand for a day or two, when another will take its place. It is unnecessary, therefore, to remark on its merits or indulge in the reflections to which it naturally gives rise—only that when such illustrious patriots as GEORGE H. PENDLETON, DAN VOORHEES and ex-Senator DOOLITTLE are conspicuous in devising a course of action for Republicans, it is doing no violence to probability to conjecture that the number who will fall in will be exceedingly small.

AN American, who has resided in England for a number of years, where he is somewhat prominently known in literary and political circles, writes to a leading journal in this country that he has lately returned from a visit to the continent of Europe which took him through various important cities and capitals, and brought him into contact with many eminent men of different nationalities, including a considerable number of his own countrymen, and that, in the matter of consequential Alabama claims, their judgment was unanimously against us. He says the impression our "case" has made on them is unfavorable to American statesmanship; that it is generally thought there is a touch of "greed" about it, and that the opinion seems to be spreading that justice and common sense are by no means monopolized by the Republic of the Great West. The writer being himself a firm believer in the abstract justice of the principle underlying our demand for indirect damages, gives his testimony concerning this matter greater importance than it would otherwise possess.

ARE the new Civil Service rules which, nearly two weeks ago, were announced to be ready for immediate promulgation, ever to go into effect? It is stated on good authority that there are in Washington from thirty to forty young men—most of them, probably, capable and worthy—waiting for the official promulgation of these regulations, which have been promised from one day to the other. Some of these persons, it is said, have traveled many hundreds of miles, hoping to be successful in their applications, who are destitute of an expense which they can ill afford, because the Commission does not render its report. Seeking for public position is perhaps a poor business at the best, but it appears that nearly or quite all of these young men were recommended by influential politicians, and told that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining appointments, provided they sustained successful competitive examinations. It would seem that the attention of the Commission ought to be called to these facts. Having gone to Washington in good faith, to submit themselves to the requisite examinations, these aspirants, however mistaken they may have been in taking the step, ought not to be subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience, expense or delay.

A FEW weeks ago the great English Commoner, JOHN BRIGHT, placed himself squarely over in opposition to the British income tax law, thereby setting a wholesome example to quite a number of our own political economists who appear to fancy that statesmanship consists principally in a lofty disregard of the practical requirements of the time and the expressed wishes of the people. Another lesson in pointed contrast to the course which some self-proclaimed statesmen, including, just been read by BISMARCK of Germany, who, proposing to make the recovered provinces of Alsace and Lothringen a real and lasting acquisition, has undertaken the subjection of its people by recognizing them as members in full fellowship of the great fatherland; conquering their intellects by reason, and their affection by benefits. So promisingly, it is said, does the mild and helpful rule work, that already some of the leading journals of France are beginning to express fears lest the inhabitants of those provinces should ultimately be brought to compare the French with their conquerors in a way unfavorable to the former. The House Amnesty bill will, it is understood, come up again in the Senate within a few days. Let those Senators to whom the lesson applies profit by it and act accordingly.

SOME of the Democratic papers are beginning to figure out the results of the next Presidential election. It is set down that there are to be three candidates, Republican, Democratic and Liberal Republican. In consequence of this triangularity, there will, it is argued, be no election by the people; and since the Forty-third Congress will have a majority of anti-administration Representatives, the Liberal Republican and Democratic members of the House will be able to elect their candidate, who, it is further settled, will be the Democratic nominee, it being certain that he will receive a higher number of electoral votes than his Liberal Republican compeer. It is a pity to cloud such roseate expectations in their very dawn, but the facts of the case compel it. Granting—which is the most unlikely thing in the world—that there should be no election by the people, the duty of making a choice would be thrown upon the present House, which, it should be recollected, does not expire until the 4th of next March, the day on which the new President, whoever he may be, and the new House, of whatever political complexion it may be, come into office. The present House having a handsome working Republican majority, it is not at all difficult to predict the politics of the next President, should the contingency in question happen.

IF, as soon as the committee of investigation ordered on account of the charges preferred against Secretary ROBESON has definitely disposed of the wretched business assigned to it, it shall proceed to inquire and report on the merits of the naval policy in accordance with which the Secretary has been required to administer his department, it may be made after all to subserve a broad and useful purpose. There is no doubt, now, that the dismantling policy, which Congress adopted at the close of the war, and has since adhered to with so much tenacity, was a mistaken one. The condition of our navy is not creditable to us, and while we do not share the opinion entertained in various quarters that our seaports would, in the event of war, be absolutely at the mercy of foreign fleets, measures ought none the less to be taken to restore our naval strength to at least a state befitting the character and position of the Republic among nations. Very great progress is understood of late to have been made by our naval engineers in what may be called the science of submarine torpedo engineering. An officer of the Royal English Engineers writes from this country to the London *Times* that the naval supremacy of Great Britain is quite seriously threatened by the American torpedo system, and that these novel weapons may turn out to be more than a match for the heaviest armaments of England. Still there is room for very great improvement, which the Committee in question, now that they have in a measure become familiarized with the actual condition and needs of the navy, might perhaps be able to suggest a plan for effecting.

HON. DANIEL VOORHEES, Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, and one of the leaders of the "fire-in-the-rear" movement during the rebellion, is said to be among the most active and prominent of those who are endeavoring to bring about a coalition between the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans at the forthcoming Cincinnati Convention. Some weeks ago, Mr. VOORHEES delivered a speech in the House, in which he bitterly assailed the reconstruction acts and amendments, and he has all along been of one of the master spirits of the conspiracy on the part of the Democratic members to filibuster the Civil Rights bill to death in the House. That measure has been before the House of Representatives nearly ten weeks, and would have passed long ago except for the obstructive strategy of the Democratic delegation concerning it. It is to be hoped the Liberal Republicans with whom Mr. VOORHEES is now understood to be billing and cooing, will at least require him to forego any further factious opposition to this measure, and it would perhaps not be amiss if at the same time they respectfully requested the *World* to condemn the decision of the Mississippi hotel proprietors to close their establishments generally in the event of the bill becoming a law. Persons or parties who propose to travel in company should be agreed, and hence it is to be hoped that an understanding may be had between them in regard to these important matters. At the same time, the Democratic Constitution-makers of West Virginia might be gently asked to state what they meant by lately providing for the submission to the voters of the State of the question whether negroes shall be permitted to hold office or not. This, however, might be left for the CHASE Convention to deal with, when it assembles at Parkersburg next week. But at all events, something ought to be done to bring the several parts of the movement into immediate *rapport* with each other.

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican State Convention completed its labors Wednesday evening, and the results are by this time known to the great body of the reading public. In our last issue we were able to remark only on the nomination of General HARTRANFT for Governor. It was followed by that of the Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR for Supreme Judge. Judge MERCUR years ago won a high standing at the bar and on the bench, and is now serving his third term in Congress. A man of unquestioned ability and integrity, the nomination is in every respect a good one. General HARRISON ALLEN, a member of the State Senate from Warren, was selected for Auditor General, and Senator HARRY WHITE and General LEMUEL TODD for Congressmen at large (Governor GEARY having declined to approve the new apportionment). Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, embracing some most excellent names, the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH heading the list, were selected. Presidential electors were then named, ADOLPHUS E. BORIE, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler, being the electors at large. The delegates were instructed to present GEN. GRANT to the Philadelphia Convention as the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for President, and a series of resolutions declaratory of the principles of the party was adopted.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed in regard to portions of the ticket, and there are good Republicans who doubt whether the Convention pursued the wiser course in all respects. It is a creditable fact that Republicans feel that they have the right to express themselves freely on all such matters, and even refuse to be bound when by submitting a great wrong is to be sanctioned. There are times when revolt becomes a duty, but things of this kind are to be weighed with reference to circumstances and possible results. It is unfortunate that the convention should have done anything or neglected to do anything displeasing to members of the party; but we are persuaded that the number of those who will aim or even meditate a blow that might kill the party and afflict the nation, in retaliation for what is but an act of its agents, done at the very worst it may be from a lack of discretion, must be very small.

We have no idea of cracking the party whip, for we are for the freest action compatible with the good of the country. Pennsylvania is the Presidential battle ground, and the State election on which we are just entering the decisive prelude to the Presidential canvass. With hardly an exception such has been the case since we have voted according to this manner. We can imagine nothing so much to be dreaded as the return of the Democratic party to power, whether under the mask of a coalition with "Liberal" Republicans, or without disguise. It is our sincere conviction that, by whatever means accomplished, the overthrow of the Republican party in the general government would be a great calamity, for contributing to which no amount of folly committed by a State Convention could justify a single Republican. That which might be justifiable, and even commendable, regarding local nominations, is forbidden by the higher duty regarding action bearing directly on the Presidential question. We believe the success of the ticket nominated at Harrisburg on Wednesday is absolutely essential to the election of Gen. GRANT. "There is no reason to suppose that 1872 might furnish an exception to what has hitherto been the uniform fact.

MOST readers are probably aware that one or more Italian physicians have carried to great perfection the art of petrifying dead bodies, an art unknown, or at any rate unpractised in other countries. About a year ago or less, a correspondent of the *Nation* gave an interesting account of a visit to the laboratory of a proficient in this strange process, and a late Paris journal describes some of the achievements of Dr. [illegible]. He possesses, we are told, a museum of corpses of anatomical pieces the most curious, the most superficial inspection of which causes unutterable surprise. By one of his methods Dr. GORINI, while giving to the dead body all the hardness of stone and the power of permanently resisting the effects of cold and heat, imparts to it all the appearances of life in sleep or repose. We are led to mention the subject at present because it is reported that the mortal remains of MAZZINI are to be preserved from decay in this manner. CARL BLIND states that the report of this purpose has caused deep concern to many of the most intimate friends of the great Italian in England, who intend to offer their discussions and protest against its execution. They are sure that MAZZINI himself, who was a firm believer in immortality, and attached no worth to his clay tabernacle, would disapprove such treatment of his body. On the other hand, it is urged that as the Romish church left no directions on the subject, his admirers are at liberty to honor his remains in any usual or unusual way that may seem to them fitting. Having spent the most of his life in exile, he was personally or by sight known to few of them during his stormy career. Among the present generation, therefore, there may be many, and in following generations there will certainly be many who would gladly look with reverence on the real form and features of the man who, as the intellectual restorer of the Italian nation and as the champion of general freedom, accomplished so much. Those who take this view are also in favor of erecting either in Genoa, MAZZINI's native city, or in Rome, a worthy memorial edifice, in the interior of which the preserved body may be kept, and which suitably decorated with the statues of other celebrated champions and martyrs of Italian independence and unity, may stand as a temple or sanctuary of freedom.

A SURPRISING report comes from England in the statement that in certain counties of the island, namely, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire and Nottinghamshire, the agricultural laborers are beginning to agitate for better wages. Every American who goes to England is struck among the first things with the debased and even brutal appearance of the members of the class who cultivate the ground for daily hire. Most of them look like mere animals, indeed with less speculation in their eyes than a little imagination may see in the eyes of the horses they drive. This impression is not American prejudice. The London correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, mentioning the well known fact that England has no free peasantry but only landed proprietors, tenants and day laborers, says that "the latter, as regards temporal condition and spiritual development, are in the most deplorable condition; degradation is written on their brows. It seems that encouraged by the success of the trades unions by means of strikes, these poor clods are endeavoring to attain the same end by the same system, that is, by stopping off work. It is said to be the first attempt of the kind. It is, however, no doubt, mere imitation, and the class if left to themselves have neither sufficient intelligence nor sufficient pecuniary means, even with a combination of resources, to carry out the method to effectual results. But they are able to plunge themselves into still deeper misery, and to alarm and harm "their betters" by burning grain stacks and by extending the poaching business. And the proprietors are much afraid, we are told, that agitators from the cities will take advantage of the situation and use it for political ends. Fortunately the clergy of the Establishment who naturally have close relations with the laborers, are trying to guide the movement of their rural flocks with the view of keeping them from excesses.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to Mr. Lowe's budget, mentions among the people whom the chancellor sought to please, "The grocery selling little middle class, who in the evening before going to bed first, sand the brown sugar and then go to prayers." We quote the passage merely to show how strangely depravity and piety are mingled sometimes in those old European countries. There are no such people on this side of the Atlantic. People with us who sand the sugar do it after prayers, believing the practice all right in the way of trade and needing no special forgiveness.

THE Fort Smith (Ark.) *Independent* says that along the line of the thirty-fifth parallel, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from Fort Smith westward a hundred miles, and near the Arkansas and Canadian line, coal, lead and oil largely abound; the coal is in veins of five and six feet thick.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Apropos of the attempt now being made to stock Chatauqua Lake with salmon trout, we notice that scientific observations on the habits of fish are about to be taken by the Brighton Aquarium Company, England. This Company own a number of immense tanks, in which all kinds of fish and marine monsters are exhibited to the public. Arrangements have now been made to study the habits of these creatures under the management of a prominent student in that field of inquiry. The results should be carefully watched by the pisciculturists of our own country.

There is a hair-renovator and court-plaster famine in one of the interior towns of Missouri. It was caused in this wise. A certain married Lothario, being fascinated by a bewitching domino at a masked ball, and finding his amorous advances encouraged rather than repelled, arranged an immediate elopement then and there. The unknown was his wife.

A Russian printer is reported to have invented a type-setting machine which far surpasses anything of the kind heretofore produced. The St. Petersburg papers assert that it sets thirty thousand letters in an hour at a cost of only five cents a thousand.

A Michigan matron is the last woman who set a tub of boiling water on the floor. The baby was a beautiful one, and the mother is inconsolable since its tragic death.

Why not here also? A plan to make all railroad cars throughout Germany of one pattern, so that repairs may be facilitated and prices equalized, has been proposed by a scientific association of the railroads in that country.

It is said that the bogus "Black Hills Mining and Exploring Association" of Sioux City is still fostering the gold excitement and intends to start a formidable expedition to the Black Hills about the middle of May. Gen. Hancock's warning to the contrary notwithstanding.

Several accounts are going the rounds of the press of cases of stupefaction of watchmen and others by chloroform, by burglars and other criminals. It is the opinion of high scientific authorities, however, that insensibility cannot be produced by administering chloroform without so arousing the person operated upon, that he will become fully aware of what is being attempted before losing consciousness. Watchmen who pretend to have been instantly stupefied without knowing how, will themselves bear watching.

The latest lunatic who aspires to fool-hardihood's fame proposes to cross the Atlantic in a cockle-shell a little more diminutive than any in which the lunatics who have preceded him have risked their lives for the same praiseworthy object. The miniature craft is christened the "Sea Bird," is twelve feet long, four feet beam, seventeen inches deep, and is of three-quarters of a ton burden. Capt. Birch—that is the name of the demented individual—will attempt the experiment alone.

About a week ago we mentioned that the London magistrates had refused to renew the license of a tavern called "The Hole in the Wall," on the ground that it was the headquarters of a Republican club. The shrewd landlord having re-christened it "The Crown and the Constitution," however, the Messrs. Justice Shallow forthwith granted the extension asked for.

One of the items in an Iowa lawyer's bill, recently presented, was a charge of five dollars for waking up at night and thinking of his client's case. He should have added something for wear and tear of conscience.

It is said that a poultice and tea made from the common field thistle is almost a certain remedy for neuralgia. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts afflicted as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drank before each meal.

A full set of the memoirs of the British Astronomical Society has been promised for the new Chicago library. This will be a most rare and valuable addition, comprising the whole history of modern astronomy, and the best thoughts of the most distinguished explorers in that science. There is only one copy in the United States at the present time.

The Italian Parliament has just passed a law punishing with five years imprisonment all persons exporting children under twelve years of age to foreign countries, under any pretext whatever. New York may therefore reasonably look for a gradual decrease in the number of its organ-grinders and street-beggars.

A Connecticut State Commission, headed by the venerable Francis Wayland, has just started on an official tour of observation and inquiry among the Penitentiaries of other States. The Commission will probably visit the Western Penitentiary of this State.

A few days since, at a murder trial in Canada, a lawyer complained to the court that the jury had been supplied with newspapers during the pendency of the case. The judge, who is a civilized man, rebuked the lawyer for the quibble, and said that the jurymen could read all the newspapers they wanted.

The Chicago papers are hoaxing their readers with an incredible story of an honest backman, who returned to the owner a hundred and twenty dollars in gold left in his hack. If it were Pittsburgh, now, the tale might wear an air of probability; but in Chicago—preposterous!

PERSONAL.

A charming little romance, of the real "story book" kind is narrated in the New York papers anent the recent marriage of Richard Sherman, of Brooklyn, and Ruth Acheson. Mr. Sherman is described as a very wealthy young man of the bluest Brooklyn blood, while Miss Acheson was not nearly so poor, but was the sole companion and solace of her widowed mother, whom she supported by disporting herself in the ballot of "Lalla Rookh" at the Grand Opera House, under the soubriquet of *Mlle. De Verona*. But long, though, painted blind, sees enough to discern the chosen one through poverty's garb, and Mr. Sherman coming to the Lalla Rookhian spectacle to gaze, remained to adore. He found his object in "a young woman of a beautiful though somewhat ample form in tights and breeches," and his first visit was followed by others and by regular attendance. He took a proscenium box, and lavished choice flowers on the object of his passion. He investigated her history, antecedents and character, and was satisfied. He visited her widowed mother, proposed and was accepted as the lover of the daughter. A brilliant wedding, a bridal tour to San Francisco and South America and a life of affluence are comprised in the sequel.

Justin McCarthy says that Sir Chas. Dilke's speech in the House of Commons was dreadfully dull and heavy. It was dry as chips, monotonous as the dripping of a spout. The facts and the matter were very good, but the manner was leaden, tedious and prosaic.

The body of Mazzini is undergoing a chemical process of petrifaction in the laboratory of Prof. Morini, who guarantees to "preserve the sublime expression of the last moment" in his patient's lineaments for ages to come. The great Italian had a beautiful face, Roman in its severe aquiline outline, yet softened by an expression of wonderful tenderness and sympathy.

As was to have been expected, the Pope has refused to receive the annual stipend placed at his disposal by the Italian government, of which we recently made mention. In declining the gift he stated that, while it became necessary for him to accept alms as a means of maintaining a subsistence, he would only receive them from the Catholic world.

Fulton county, New York, has a mysterious, elderly recluse said to be immensely wealthy, a widower and a poet, who leads the life of a hermit in a "secluded little red farm-house," passing his days in reading, writing poetry, and carrying on correspondence with Longfellow, Whittier, Tennyson, Bryant, Emerson and Carlyle, who regard him with the profoundest reverence. His culture and his genius are said to be astonishing. A distinguished editor who has lately visited him declares that he will be talked of in the future as we now talk of Milton and Shakespeare. More than this the common world is not permitted to know at present.

A Boston lady who had for years been given up by her friends as dead lately returned to that city. More than twenty years ago—being then a young girl of eighteen—she sailed for India with her husband. The vessel was wrecked on the Arabian coast. Her husband was preserved only to fall a victim to Arab cruelty and she to Arab slavery. While her beauty lasted she was a favorite with the most powerful chief in the South Arabian desert. As that faded she was bandied from one barbarian to another until she at last became the wife of a water-carrier. A traveler from the United States recently freed her and provided her with means to reach home.

The brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was recently arrested at a village near Elmira, New York, on suspicion of having murdered a neighbor. He is the man woo baptised Brigham Young in the polygamous faith of the Saints. Singular that both baptized and baptizer should be suspected of the dreadful crime of murder.

Do you think there are no black Evangelines in the world? A couple of weeks since a wrinkled and decrepid negro woman, who thirty-six years ago was sold away from her husband in North Carolina—having lately heard vague rumors that he was still alive—found her way back from Savannah to the old place and to himself, and was legally reunited to him in marriage—he being seventy-five and she sixty-six years of age. It is very beautiful to such as can understand it.

The Washington residence of Senator Sumner is said to be the most elegant and unique private establishment in the United States. The beautiful house is filled with everything that is rich, rare, and, therefore, of inestimable value, that a gentleman possessing a highly cultured mind and unlimited wealth would naturally wish to surround himself with.

Mr. Greeley's Great Aspiration.

[From the Tribune of Wednesday.]

There are some—not many—who write to the Editor of this journal in this vein—"If you do this or say that, you will be ruined," or "broken down," or something to this effect. If he were to answer these bullying epistles, he would say, "If you mean that I am to be driven out of my present position, and into some less anxious, wearisome vocation, you could not please me better than by making good your threat. If I were once fairly out, nothing could induce me at my age to return. I would let younger, and perhaps more facile and tractable, successors supplant me in a calling for which their yet untaxed energies better qualify them. If ever a withdrawal of adequate support shall give me notice that I am no longer needed in this field, I shall very cheerfully, speedily quit it."

THE advance in iron in Great Britain and the continent of Europe has been succeeded by an advance in china and earthenware. A late London *Times* states that, at a largely-attended meeting of the manufacturers of the Staffordshire potteries, held at Hanley, on the 26th ult., it was decided to advance the prices of china and earthenware, in order to meet the increased cost of fuel and materials. Goods for the American market were to have five per cent. added to their price. The rise on articles for the home trade was not finally settled, and awaits the preparation of the new list, but an advance of ten per cent. was agreed upon as a preliminary measure.

A NEW street sprinkler, the invention of Mr. A. H. G. Stiebel, has been tried at Cincinnati, and with complete success. A revolving four-arm sprinkler, at the rear end of the tank, is kept in motion by an endless chain connected by pulleys with the wheels of the vehicle. The water is thrown with such force as to sprinkle the entire width of the street at once, but does not rise more than two feet from the ground. The driver has such complete control over the supply, by means of valves, that the water can be turned off in an instant, and thus the danger of pedestrians receiving an unwelcome baptism at street crossings, is avoided.

THE Staten Island Ferry Company was bankrupted by the explosion of the Westfield. The cars of the Staten Island Railroad have been seized. The seizure was made, or a verdict rendered, late on Friday night, awarding $5,000 damages to a Westfield claimant. Seven or eight, of perhaps a hundred suits, have gone against the company. Boats and road are heavily mortgaged, and many stockholders have transferred their property. Already Staten Islanders are forming a new company to buy and run the boats and road.

Early vegetables from Virginia will be much later and perhaps scantier this year than usual, the Norfolk *Journal* saying:

Persons engaged in "trucking" have been especially disappointed by the protracted cold, wet weather that has not only checked the growth of their peas, potatoes and other early products for the market, but has, to some extent, destroyed them.

THERE is a prospect of a very large immigration of Germans during the coming summer. Hamburg papers say that the movement from the Duchy of Mecklenburg is of such a remarkable character that several villages are almost depopulated.

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, biliary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

SHAWL OPENING!

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th,

We will Open for inspection of the Trade, at Wholesale House, a Full and Complete Assortment SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, including the following well known brands:

Ristori, Oriental,
Broadway, Stella,
Glenham, Frankfort,
Eastern Star, Royal Promenade,
May Queen, Reversible Ottoman,
And Newport.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Ottoman Scarfs.

Our arrangements with the Manufacturers enable us to offer these Goods as LOW as Eastern Houses.

Also desire to attract the notice of Milliners and Dealers to their Second Spring Opening of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

On Tuesday, April 9th

Wholesale Only.

77 AND 79 Market St.

F. H. EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Another large line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES just Received.

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, daily arrivals of the Choicest Styles and Latest Novelties.

Misses' Suits, Boys' Suits.

A Splendid New Line of PARASOLS,

Beautiful Styles, with Ivory, Bone, Ebony and "Tourist" Handles.

New Goods Received Daily.

ANDERSON SASH BALANCE!

Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.

PITTSBURGH AGENCY,

70 Smithfield St.

J. S. BELL,

MWF AGENT.

Lumber! Lumber!

HOOP, JONES & CO.,

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS and SASH. STICKING, PICKET, 65, 67

Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

WALL PAPER,

New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

PALMER'S

NO. 91 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 20th day of March, 1865, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

d TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary-and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every Description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

AND

Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,

And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND

Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains

IN

Seasonable Goods

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At 12½c, Plain Gray Dress Goods.
At 18½c, Gray Striped Dress Goods, great bargain.
At 8½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 8½c, fast colored Mourning Prints.
At 10c, Fast Colored Dark Prints, extra bargain.
At 25c, fast colored French Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, extra good soft Robb.
At 15c for Two All-Linen Towels, red border
At 22½c, Black Alpacas.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas.
At 44c, Black Alpacas, beautiful Lustre.
At 50c, Black Alpacas, very fine.
At 55c, Black Alpacas, worth a great deal more.
At 62c, Black Alpacas, worth special attention.
At 50c, Japanese Silks, } A large stock,
At 60c, Japanese Silks, } all colors, Plain,
At 70c, Japanese Silks, } Plaid and Striped.
At 75c, Japanese Silks, }

BLACK SILKS,

From $1 00 to $5 00 per Yard.

Some extra bargains in Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Ladies' and Gent's Neck Ties, on Counter.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY..... J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

BALTIMORE.

LEATHER.

E. LARRABEE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Leather and Shoe Findings,

NO. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce,

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Consignments Solicited.

WM. H. ROGERS..... JOS. O DUNLOP.

WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS

28 SECOND ST., Opposite Postoffice,

BALTIMORE, Md.

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

JEWELRY.

ROBERTS

HAS REMOVED

To No. 22 Fifth Avenue,

Three Doors Above Old Stand,

WHILE REBUILDING.

Our Greatest Specialties,

Howard and Waltham Watches,
Elgin and United States Watches,
Ladies' American Gold Watches,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & Co

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Goods sent by Express on approval.

Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Oryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containg 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADOLPH STUEBNER,

FRESCO PAINTER,

195 FIFTH AVENUE,

Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Millinery and Straw Goods

IN ALL THE

NEW SPRING STYLES,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

NEW HATS,
NEW BONNETS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW FLOWERS.

Laces and Embroideries.

WHITE GOODS

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW SHOULDER SCARFS,
NEW NECK TIES,
NEW NECK SCARFS.

QUILTS, QUILTS.

Honey Comb Quilts, light weight, at low prices.
Honey Comb Quilts, medium weight.
Honey

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. O. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, 1872.

The chief interest of the day has been in the stock list, which has fluctuated widely, each half hour's telegram being largely scanned by anxious operators, the "shorts" having the best of it most of the day, although the market rallied at the close, yet not enough to recover the ground lost. Money is quoted at 1-16 to 1-8 per day, being made scarce by the operators for a decline. A great deal of pious indignation has been expended on the "bears," who are manipulating the money market in favor of lower stocks, while only approving remarks are passed on parties making money easy in order to create a rising stock market. We cannot see why the man who schemes to make money plenty so that his prices may rise, is any less to be blamed than the man who schemes to make it scarce so that prices may fall. Has the law a right to interfere in one case and not in the other?

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115	115¼	115¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	117¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
United Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115¾

—It is reported that the contending English factions in Erie have come to a mutual understanding. If true, there will be no contest for the control of the next election, unless an American party is formed. The present American party are allied with the English Protection Committee, and are said to credit the report of the compromise.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 11, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Canton			73	72½	72¾	
West'n Union Tel.			73	72½	72¾	
Quicksilver				29	29	
Pacific Mail	62¾	62¼	62	62	62¼	61¾
Adams Express				79½		
Wells Fargo Ex				79¼		
American Express				49		
United States Ex				71¾		
New York Central	95¾		95¾		95¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	91¾		91¾	91	91
Erie	23¾		23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	100½			101		
Michigan Central				96¾		
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central				99¾		
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾		92¼	91¾		91
Chicago & North'w	92		92	92		92
Do. preferred				92¾		92¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	61¾	62¼	62¼	62	62	62¾
Do. preferred	88		88	87¾	79¾	
Wabash			77¾	77¾	77¾	
Do. preferred			92			
Fort Wayne	96¾	96		95	95	95
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	47	47	47	46¾
Chicago and Alton		116				
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'frd & E		99¾	99¾	99¾		
Hartford		104				
New Jersey Central				109¾		
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	66		66¾		
Do. new	66¼		66¾		
South Carolina, July	37¾		38		
South Carolina, April					
Missouri sixes			95¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Phila. and Erie		North Penn'a R. R.	
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	Camden and Amboy	125¾
Catawissa	30¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	41¾	Reading	98¾

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Fine fleece	65@70
Common	60@65
Medium	70@75
Fine unwashed	50@52½
Coarse	45@50
Tub-washed	70@75

Market quiet. There is nothing doing of any consequence in the wool trade.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 10.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but, with a light stock and small receipts, prices are supported; 100 tons Glengarnock sold, to arrive, at $40, cash; parcels on the spot are quoted 39s3, and Eglinton $52s3, ex-ship and store. There is a good demand for American for future delivery, but spot parcels meet with little attention. These are nominal. The tone is offering, and holders are firm at quoted rates; a sale is reported of 1,000 tons Crane, season delivery, on private terms. Wrought scrap is scarce and in demand at the advance noted in our last; 100 tons No. 1 sold at $65 from yard. New rails continue in moderate request, and we notice sales of 600 tons 56 lb English at $75 gold. American are noted at $85@86 currency, according to location of mill. The market for bar from store continues very strong, and an advance is imminent—we understand it is twice would meet buyers, though it was not generally known. The Pennsylvania makers continue very strong, and advance their rates for the present week.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 3.—Pig iron is in demand at the advance. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50@52; No 2 at [illegible]; Grey Forge at $47@48; Scotch pig at $48@49, nominal at $49 per ton. Old rails sell for ship'g at 53@54 ₰ ton.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 10.—There is very little doing, but prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 53@55c; all blood merino fleece, 52@53c; fine merino fleece, 52@53c; common fleeces, 50@51c. Tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth to fine, 70@72c; well washed, 67@68c; fair ordinary, 64@65c; low or burry, 60@62c. Domestic pulled, extra, 62@63c; city super, 52@53c. Western, 30@ 40c. California, fine, 45@47½c; medium, fall clip, 40@42c; burry, fall clip, 30@35c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, 40@42c; coarse, 35@ 37c. Canada, fine and medium washed, 45@52c; common washed, 35@37c; black, 25@27c; unwashed, 25@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; medium selected, free from burs, 42@47c; low, 38@40c. *South American.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. red winter $1 60; No. 2 $1 58. Corn steady at 32c; 33@35c in trade lots.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending this evening:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week we noted that very few cattle were selling; the demand was light and buyers were waiting to purchase cheaper than they had been doing, as they claimed markets east would not justify them in paying high prices. The run at the time of closing our report was very light of cattle intended for this market, while it was heavy of through stock. So many through cattle were reported for the east that buyers were naturally timid about buying, fearing an over supply would break down trade. With this feeling ruling among them sales were difficult to effect at previous prices. On Thursday the run was again light, which fact, made sellers a little more firm, knowing that the number of cattle on sale would not be sufficient to supply the trade, if buyers intended to purchased as usual. The buyers seeing the prospect for getting down prices were more unfavorable than at the first of the week, purchased about all the stock offered at figures about the same as had ruled the week before. On Friday and Saturday the runs were light and nothing of any account was done in the way of trade, the market closing firm. While the amount of stock unloaded and fed at these points was heavy during the week ending Saturday last, the amount offered for sale was very small, and we do not think that for a year there were as few cattle sold. Any one who ever witnessed the bustle and activity during the busy season, had they paid a visit to the yards last week would have supposed drovers were having holidays. This week the run of stock was light on Monday and Tuesday, and in quality rather inferior. Nothing much was done up till Tuesday evening, as the principal buyers had not returned from the East. To-day the run is light and cattle are selling at prices a shade higher than last week, taking the quality of the offerings into consideration. New York market is reported off from ¼ to ½c, and buyers for this point are not taking hold freely. Philadelphia is better and buyers are taking hold more free. Prices are fair and holders are firm in their demands.

Stockers.

The receipts of stock cattle have been light for some time past. Buyers have not been in the market in any force lately, and the trade may be said to be dull. The fine growing weather we are having at present, will start grass, and with good and favorable weather, a better demand will rule. The number of stockers sold this winter and spring, have not been one sixth of the number sold last year. Buyers were very timid about purchasing for the reason that they all lost money last year; but with an abundance of grass and good prospect they will have to buy stock. As the spring advances and the grass grows the price advances, as in the west sellers having put the winter over are more reluctant to sell unless better prices can be obtained. Last Monday a number of buyers were in Allegheny, which is the principal market for stock cattle, but prices have ruled so low that there has been very few offering, and most of them had to go home without purchasing.

Following are the prices ruling on the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs during the past week have been light, but with a light demand the supply has been large enough to meet all the requirements of the trade. During the latter part of last week trade ruled exceedingly dull, and buyers were disposed to buy at lower figures, and as the prices were already very low, sellers not being willing to accommodate them, very few hogs changed hands. This week during Monday and Tuesday not many hogs were sold, the weather was rainy and warm and anything but good for the trade, and in consequence buyers bought but few, and generally at low figures, ranging from $4 50 for Yorkers to $4 90 for prime Philadelphia, the market closing dull on Tuesday evening at the above rates. This morning the weather was much cooler, and growing colder, and the effect on the trade was noticeable. A better feeling ruled on all kinds, and although prices did not advance much, sales were made more readily and the market ruled brisker than for some time. At this writing the prospects are better, hogs being pretty well sold, and the market closes firm at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime, Philadelphia, $4 75@4 85; Yorkers, $4 50@4 60.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep during the week past have been heavy one day and light the next, but on the whole not more than sufficient to meet the demand. Prices are inclined a little lower and from the feeling we think that the highest prices have been touched. From this time and clipped sheep will commence to arrive, and continue as the weather grows warmer to come in greater supply until they take the place of wooled sheep altogether, and with heavy offerings on the market prices will undoubtedly decline. This week the offerings have been about equal to the supply, and prices a little lower than last week. The following are the current rates: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $8 75 to $9 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 50@8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 00@7 50; common, $6 00@6 50.

Cattle Sales.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	21,420	$6 00	40	61,960	$6 35
1	1,250	6 00	6	5,270	6 20
1	920	3 75	6	8,110	6 30
3	5,640	5 80	1	1,480	3 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

2	2,220	$2 off	40	62,960	5 70
3	2,960		5 70	34	59,760	6 12
69	97,060		6 00	37	42,570	6 00
1	19,130		6 20	1 on leg		43 00
4	4,420		6 12	42	2,810	4 00
54	90,290		6 10	1	1,540	5 75
1	1,100		5 50	12	10,150	6 62
11	17,780		6 40	13	15,560	6 50
2	3,180		5 50	3	3,800	6 50
33	53,750		6 10	1	1,180	6 50
1	1,210		5 25	1	1,180	6 50
3	5,040		6 25	1	1,240	6 50
3	5,940		6 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

2	2,660		3 50	6	6,580	5 75
18	21,100		5 75	3	5,820	5 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	20,670	6 35	17	21,780	6 23
13	12,270	6 10	1	1,240	4 75
15	16,770	6 00	1	1,280	4 75
14	14,560	6 00	2	2,000	4 50
18	18,670	6 00	2	2,200	4 50
13	14,500	6 05	2	2,010	4 50
3	2,440	5 75	11	10,560	5 00
3	3,330	6 01	1	2,460	5 25
1	1,060	6 25	5	5,370	5 75
3	3,140	5 75	2	3,360	7 00
31	47,200	6 20			

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
94	12,350	4 85	56	11,910	4 45
82	21,780	4 85	54	12,600	4 70
48	6,620	4 45	80	23,490	4 90
77	14,980	4 90	84	14,720	4 90
77	21,200	4 77	6	1,610	4 85
77	14,500	4 90	74	14,300	4 90
124	27,660	4 70	74	17,250	4 50
103	24,440	4 70	47	11,920	4 50
26	5,970	4 85	33	7,860	4 80
98	19,070	4 90	64	9,210	4 80
119	21,940	4 80	74	19,250	4 80
103	20,450	4 70	74	18,460	4 80
56	12,200	4 55	16	4,010	4 90
1	1,000	4 90			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

40	9,070	4 90	7	1,520	4 50
83	1,170	4 50	56	11,410	4 50
19	4,180	4 90	22	2,210	4 50
31	6,270	4 45	46	10,050	4 50
89	18,170	4 55	100	20,510	4 50
34	7,080	4 80	37	6,160	4 45
73	17,080	4 80	14	2,880	4 35
71	14,460	4 70	67	17,250	4 50
5	1,020	4 00	41	8,540	4 50
75	17,200	4 50	44	9,040	4 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

86	24,870	5 00	48	11,300	4 85
84	21,700	4 90	127	22,230	4 50
69	13,220	4 70			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

83	24,610	4 90	7	1,520	4 80
98	21,710	4 80	8	1,950	4 50
90	23,960	5 00	8	1,820	4 50
166	30,490	4 50	99	19,110	4 50
120	24,250	4 50	12	16,900	4 45
108	22,300	4 85	257	51,560	4 45
100	11,850	4 85	100	14,440	4 40
56	11,870	4 50	166	34,910	4 55
105	21,610	4 50	75	14,190	4 50
50	11,050	4 85	143	22,260	4 50
68	11,220	4 80	53	12,220	4 50
73	20,730	4 50	14	2,760	4 50
76	11,040	4 45	87	20,070	4 70

VOETTER & HEILMANN BOUGHT

77	20,450	5 10	10	2,960	5 00
114	25,630	4 90	14	4,020	5 00
99	20,930	4 90	52	12,520	5 00
127	24,030	4 90	74	17,260	85 off 4 90
110	21,940	4 60	253	59,450	4 70
52	12,230	4 70	56	11,020	4 75
87	20,350	4 70	70	17,220	4 80
47	8,790	4 75			

W. NEWPORT BOUGHT

45	8,560	4 50	23	4,440	4 55
110	20,730	4 55	75	20,730	4 75
20	4,430	4 50	48	11,410	4 65
63	12,770	4 50	47	10,260	4 70
161	32,800	4 40	94 stillers	24,290	4 12
60	11,230	4 70	19 stillers	5,320	4 12
59	13,640	4 55			

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
119	11,830	9 25	60	5,310	7 20
119	14,000	8 60	24	2,140	7 20
119	13,320	7 85	187	19,820	7 50
119	14,010	8 50	24	2,450	7 20

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

24	2,065	6 50	18	1,630	6 50
6	470	6 00	12	870	6 50
6	485	5 25	10	875	6 50
54	4,310	8 00	45	8,350	4 25
161	14,815	8 15			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

155	13,790	7 75	3	bucks on foot, each	8 50
91	7,660	8 10	141	14,020	7 87
151	14,350	8 00	148	14,760	8 25
18	1,930	6 00	57	4,440	7 75
38	3,490	7 50	151	15,080	7 87
80	7,510	7 62	151	14,760	7 50
80	7,510	7 62	151	14,760	7 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

155	14,990	8 00	164	14,980	7 50

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	Richmond	13½c
Eagle	14	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½c	Richmond	11½c
Americans	11½c	Allens	11½c
Conestogas	11½c	Mourning	11½c
Allen Pinks	12 c	Garner	11 c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Dates			

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	32½c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₰ doz.		₰ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 50@2 75	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00@3 25
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50@3 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 75@3 00	Succotash, 3 lbs	3 00
Green corn, 2 lbs	2 25	Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 50
Green peas, 2 lb	2 25@2 50	Cove oysters, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Strawberr's, 2 lb	2 50@2 75	Cove oysters, 2 lbs	2 50
Blackb'r's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oysters, 3 lbs	3 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	2 25@2 50	Spiced oysters, 1 lb	1 75
Whortleb'r, 2 lbs	2 25	Spiced oysters, 2 lbs	2 75
Pine apples	2 25	Picked oysters, qt	4 25@4 75
Pears, 2 lbs	2 00	Fine ex. peach, qt	2 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	2 00	Pie peaches, 2 lbs	2 50
Layer raisins	$3 00@3 25	Oranges	$4 50@5 00
Val. raisins	2 00	Lemons, per box	$4 75@5 00
Prunes, new	12½c	Peanuts, ₰ bush	$3 00@3 50
Currants	9½@10c	roasted	

FARM AND GARDEN.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

For the benefit of farmers and gardeners—this being planting time—we give the prices of the more prominent seeds, plants, &c., now soughs after:

	per oz.		per oz.
Beat seed	15@20c	Onion sets	25@30c
Cabbage, variety	15@20c	Tomatoes	10c
Carrot	10@15c	Turnips	10c
Cauliflower	$1 25@2 00	Asparagus large green	50c
Celery	25@40c	per ₰	
Cucumber	15@20c	Beans per quart as to	
Lettuce	10@20c	quality	25@30c
Melons	15@20c	Peas, per quart	50c@$1 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation, dealers being pretty wide apart in their views in regard to prices. We have no changes to notice.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only quote as follows: Spot 9c; April 7c; S. O., till July, 9c; B. O. till July, 10½c; B. O. all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was weak, and prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Spot, 21c; April, 21¼c; May, 21⅝c; June 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—The *Herald* says: The market has been firm, although transactions have been light. Following are the sales:

2,000 bbls	upset spot	$3 35	
1,000 bbls	Hickory spot	3 30	
1,000 bbls	B. O., 30 quarter	4 05	
2,000 bbls	1st six months	4 00	
2,000 bbls	spot	3 40	
1,000 bbls	lower road	3 35	
500 bbls	lower road	3 37½	
500 bbls	lower road	3 40	
1,000 bbls	Oil City	3 60	
4,000 bbls	Parker's Landing	3 60	

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Market quiet; standard white 21¾c; crude 11c; cases 27c; May 21¾c; June 22¾@22¾c.

BOSTON, April 11.—Market quiet and dull at $3 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 11.—The market exhibits a little better feeling; we quote it at $3 40@ $ 45.

TITUSVILLE, April 11.—Market same; little inquiry for spot at $3 40.

OIL CITY, April 11.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary on lower road $3 40; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 65.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22¾c; crude 11c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller	Cochran's Siding	222
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	624
B S Duncan	Cochran Siding	234
Owner	Star Oil Works	444
Hutchinson & Co	Cochran's Siding	578
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	370
B S Duncan	Kier's Oil Works	634
W Stewart	Sisbourn Oil Works	450
Owner	Cochran's Siding	592

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	604	Petrolite Oil Works	234
Star Oil Works	444	Cochran Siding	1,497
Citizens' Oil Works	370	Kier's Oil Works	604
Sunbeam Oil Works	450		
Total			4,198

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 10, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 271 bbls to Warting, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Warting, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McKelvey, 54 bbls to Wm Blair & Sons, Harrisburg.
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 92 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—There has been a slight decline in ashes, a very important element in the general market—which will be found noted in its appropriate place. The advance in flour is still maintained, though holders are not so firm in their views. Wheat is still in light receipt and prices are firm and slightly advanced. The rivers, which have been at flood tide, are now receding, and navigation is just what those most interested wish. Scenes on the wharf are lively and pleasant to look upon. Large receipt, of butter, eggs, &c., are daily received by the various steamers plying between this and other cities. Trade is pronounced satisfactory, and prices are generally uniform, hence we omit extended quotations.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 13, 1872.

Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

NAILS.

10d to 60d nails, fencing 5d and 6d, fencing and brads, ₰ keg $5 50@ 5d and 6d, fencing and brads 6 00@ 4d and 5d 6 25@ 3d 6 50@ 2d, fencing and brads 7 00@ 10d to 60d, casing nails 6 25@ Barrel Nails, 8 lbs 7 25@ 6d and 7d, casing nails 6 50@ 8d and 9d, casing nails 6 25@ 10d to 30d, finishing nails 6 25@ $6 00@ 4d and 5d 6 25@ 3d, finishing nails 6 50@ 2d, finishing nails 6 75@ 4d, finishing nails 7 00@ 3d, fine Blued nails 7 25@ 2d, fine Blued nails 9 25@ 10d to 30d, casing nails 5 75@ Barrel Nails, 8 lbs 7 25@ $6 00; 1 inch $8 00@1½ inch, $7 25; 1¼ inch, $7 00; 1½ inch, $6 50; 1¾ inch, $6 25.

12¾c ₰ keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

FLAT BAR IRON.

1¼ to 4 by ¼ to ½ inch 4 5-10c
4¼ to 6 by ¼ to 1 inch 5 2-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch 5 2-10c
7 and 8 by ¼ to 1½ inch 5 5-10c

2 to 8 by 1¼ to 2 inch 5 6-10c
1¼ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ½ inch 5 1-10c
1¼ and 1¾ by ⅝ to ¾ inch 4 9-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅜ inch 5 5-10c
5-16 inch 5 4-10c
7 and 8 by ¼ and ⅜ inch 6c
5-16 inch 6c
1¾ to 2¾ by ⅜ and ½ inch 6c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to ¼ inch 4 8-10c
12 inch 5 8-10c
7 and 8 by 3-16 to ¼ inch 6 5-10c
1¾ to 2¾ 3-16 to ¼ inch 6c
No. 12 6c

1 to 1¾ by 3-16 to ¼ inch 5 2-10c
No. 12 6 4-10c
1¾ to 2¾ by 3-16 to ¼ inch 6 2-10c
No. 12 7c

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch 6 1-10
3½ to 4¾ " 6 3-10
1¾ to 2 " 6 5-10
1¾ to 1¾ " 6 6-10
1¼ to 1¾ " 6 9-10

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 inch 4 8-10c
2 to 2¾ inch 5 1-10c
2 to 3 inch 5 3-10c
3¼ to 4 inch 5 5-10c
4¼ to 4¾ inch 6 1-10c
5 to 7½ inch 6c

5 to 9-16 inch 5 2-10c
5-8 to 7-16 inch 5 5-10
9-16 inch 5 8-10c
5-16 inch 6c
3-16 inch 8 4-10c

HORSE SHOE.

6 3-10c Nail rods 8 1-10c

OVAL IRON.

1 inch 4 8-10c
¾ to 1 inch 5 4-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch 6 1-10c

5 to 9-16 inch 5 2-10c
½ inch 6 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch 6 9-10c
⅝ inch 6 2-10c

¾ inch 6 4-10c
½ inch 8 4-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars for tire 1-10c
Flat bars and round's and squares, sawed 2-10c
Heavy bands 1-10c

Light bands & wagon box iron 4-10c
Hoops 5-10c

SHEET IRON.

No. 10 to 14 6 4-10c
No. 15 to 20 6 4-10c
No. 21 to 24 6 8-10c

No. 25 to 26 7c
No. 27 7 2-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ₰ lb extra.

Prices subject to changes of market, without notice.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at SIXTY days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₰ cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Wrought Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized Iron pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe per foot.
⅛	10	20	2
¼	10	20	2
⅜	12	20	3
½	15	22	3
¾	20	29	4
1	29	40	6
1¼	39	52	9
1½	50	67	2 6
2

THE VERY LATEST.

FEARFUL RIVER DISASTER.

Explosion of the Steamer Oceanus.

All the Officers and Many Passengers Reported Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Dispatches from Cairo state that the steamer Oceanus, when near Brooks Point, twenty miles above Cairo, at four o'clock this evening, exploded her boilers, tearing the boat fore and aft and making a complete wreck of her. All the officers of the boat are reported killed, and many passengers scalded to death or drowned. No names are yet received. There were sixty-five passengers on board.

CAIRO, April 11.—The steamer Oceanus, from Red river to St. Louis, when near Brooks Point, thirty miles above Cairo, at 4 A. M., exploded her boilers, blowing the upper works almost entirely away, immediately after which the wreck took fire, burning to the water's edge. Pilot Thompson, of the steamer John Lumsden, lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl and proceeded up the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on the head of the island, but passed on to relieve those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were clinging to the wheel, but the wheel dropped before he reached them, and all but four were lost. He found a deck passenger, name unknown, near the shore, badly scalded, who died before he arrived at Cairo. The steamer Belle St. Louis, bound up, took nearly all the survivors. Thompson rescued pilot Harris, who subsequently went to St. Louis on the Marble City. The latter states that Wiggins, their Red river pilot, was drowned. Harry Triff, pilot on watch, also Capt. Reeder, were buried in the debris, and were heard calling despondingly for help, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not be reached and were burned. Fisher, the carpenter of the ill-fated steamer, reached here on the Shreve, and was not seriously hurt. He states that the second engineer, Alex. Kennedy, was terribly scalded, helpless and blind. Fisher put him on the stage plank with others, but the stage soon capsized drowning several, including Kennedy. George Keithley, first engineer, is supposed lost. Henry Warsham, first clerk, was not seen after the explosion; he expected to go through from Cairo by rail, but was seen on the boat after leaving here. Charles Worsham, second clerk, Jules Demenphoff, steward, and Charley Murray, cabin boy, were found dead floating in the river, all with life preservers on, and were brought here by the steamer Shreve. It is supposed they were chilled to death. There were five lady passengers, all supposed to be lost. The bodies of four ladies were seen floating past Washer's Landing to-day. Fisher thinks Pilot Harris and himself are the only employees of the boat saved, though the Belle St. Louis may have picked up some. The officers of the Shreve state there were about thirty cabin and thirty-five deck passengers, making, with the crew, nearly one hundred souls, about eighty of whom are supposed to be lost. The greater portion of the survivors being on the Belle St. Louis, no names of passengers, nor any reliable estimate of the lost can be obtained, except from here. Fisher describes the effect of the explosion as terrific and beyond conception, the whole upper works being lifted bodily and falling on the boat and in the water completely shattering it. He saved himself by getting a plank and floating until rescued by the yawl of the Lumsden. He was in bed at the time, and though covered with debris was only slightly bruised.

LATER.—The steamer Grand Tower, just arrived, reports the first engineer and mate saved, also thirty-two other passengers on the Belle St. Louis. The second engineer was saved but died of injuries.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The steamer Oceanus ran in the Carter Red River Line, owned by Carter & Conn, Mrs. Rebecca Reeder, Thomas Rea and Harry Dohrman; cost about a year ago $38,000; insured for $24,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

The *Democrat's* Cairo special relative to the explosion says: Fisher, the carpenter, describes the scene as very terrible and heartrending. The river around was covered with debris, baggage, bed clothing, beds, &c., much of it burning. The cabin and about half the deck had floated off and was burning. The Captain was in the midst of the fire screaming for help. Men and women in the water were throwing up their hands and sinking to rise no more. Six or eight were seen on the forecastle, and Fisher got out the stage plank and all except himself got upon it, but as soon as it struck the water the plank careened and all upon it perished. It is thought from sixty to seventy persons were lost.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Internationals Becoming Troublesome in Spain.

MADRID, April 11.—Seabalza is gazetted as Governor of Havana, announced Senor Moreno.

Official advices show that the Carlist movement in Catalonia and Arragon is becoming more pronounced. There was a slight engagement yesterday between the troops and one of these bands, near Olot, twenty-one miles northwest of Gerona. The frontier is carefully watched by the French, and Carlists who escaped into France are arrested, disarmed and interned. The Governor of Catalonia reports that the Carlist band which appeared in the province of Barcelona numbered ninety men, and its lieutenant, recently the internationalists are very active in Spain, and there is reason to believe that society is organizing a movement which will declare itself simultaneously here, and in other countries in Europe.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 11.—In the House of Commons to-night, John Bright took his seat for the first time since his protracted illness. Disraeli gave notice that he should interrogate the government as to what course it intends to take with regard to the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva.

PARIS, April 11.—The Germans yesterday arrested the editor of the newspaper La Francais, for writing an article offensive to the military authorities. The prisoner has been taken to Rheims.

A letter, formerly a Colonel of the Spanish army, has been captured by French officers near the Spanish frointer.

A family of five persons has been murdered by Gypsies at Lidun, in the department of the Gironde.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 11.—The bark Andaman, of Bath, Me., foundered at sea on the 13th ult. Seven of her crew were lost.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—The steamship Samaria, from New York, has arrived.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—A meeting of prominent Liberal Republicans, at the head of which was ex-Governor Bradford, of this State, was this evening held at Barnum's Hotel, this city, to arrange for a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. It was determined to issue a call for a State Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 25th of the present month, and several of the most prominent and able Republicans in Maryland will sign the call. The delegation that will be sent to Cincinnati will urge the claims of Gov. Bradford for President of the Convention, and it is believed he has much strength in other localities for that position.

What's in a Name?

ALBANY, April 11.—The Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call, requesting the Democratic Republican electors of the State to choose delegates in each Assembly district to meet in convention at Rochester on the 15th of May next, to appoint delegates to the Democratic Republican National Convention.

New York Republican State Convention.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Republican State Committee met to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and decided to call a State Convention to meet at Elmira on the 16th of May, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Florida Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 11.—The permanent organization of the State Republican Convention was effected by the election of S. T. Walls permanent Chairman, and J. H. Edwards Secretary. The following delegates were elected to the Philadelphia Convention: J. T. Walls, D. Eagan, F. N. Wicker, J. W. Butler, J. H. Armstrong and Hiram Potter, of whom three are white and two colored. The opposition was strong but the convention was harmonious and indorsed Gen. Grant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The recent rains have done great damage in New Hamshire, several bridges having been swept away and other property destroyed.

About eight o'clock last evening, in the heart of the retail trade locality in Chicago, two respectable couples were attacked by four ruffians, who demanded money from one of the men. Refusing he was coolly shot by one of the highwaymen. The villains escaped.

A gas explosion in the cellar of the Peabody Hotel in Memphis yesterday, caused great consternation among the guests, but hurt no one.

A locomotive on the Boston and Albany Railroad exploded yesterday, killing one person and fatally injuring another.

The building Nos. 39 and 41 Eighth street, Philadelphia, fell yesterday, burying two workmen and injuring two others.

Yesterday afternoon a boat containing three boys upset on the Schuylkill, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Two of the boys, named Charles Campbell, aged seventeen, and Edward Messingen, aged fifteen, were drowned.

William Johnson, treasurer of a Philadelphia building association, attended a meeting of that association Wednesday night. When he left he carried with him $2,000. Near his home he was attacked, knocked down and an attempt made to rob him, but his cries saved him. A policeman came to his rescue and captured the assailant, Frank McFalls, a notorious character. McFalls was taken into court yesterday afternoon, tried, convicted and sentenced by Judge Allison to seventeen years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The pressure will continue diminishing from the upper lakes to the Atlantic, with increasing easterly to southerly winds and cloudiness and rain; the lowest barometer, now probably central over eastern Iowa and northward, will probably move eastward into Canada and do a severe storm over the lake region and Ohio valley and extending over the middle and New England States on Friday afternoon and night; rising barometer, brisk northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail over the northwest by Friday morning, and to Michigan and the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valley by Friday evening. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

MEXICO.

The Prospective Siege of Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, April 11.—The situation is unchanged. The Government troops hold the country above the city for thirty miles, and below to the sea, while the revolutionists hold from five feet in the last twenty-four hours. Parties coming to the city report that the Americans have all crossed the river to Brownsville, and in front of this city, to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws by revolutionists crossing from the American side to attack on the water front. All able bodied men are being put into the National Guard for defense, increasing the force to about 1,200. Steamers are still plying on the Rio Grande without interruption or police visits.

Great Fire in Keokuk, Iowa.

KEOKUK, IA., April 11.—Midnight.—A fire is raging in the southern part of the city. The wind is blowing a perfect gale from the South, driving the flames toward the main business portion of the city.

STATE POLITICS.

A Parker's Landing correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* suggests the name of William Hartley, Esq., of Bedford, as an available Democratic candidate for Auditor General.

The Crawford county Republican committee held a meeting the other day, and accepted the law for the protection of primary elections from fraud and unfairness. A resolution was adopted that no person be allowed to vote at the primaries except Republicans who are qualified voters.

A New Chinese Immigration Scheme.

A plan on an extensive scale is being perfected for the purpose of transferring laborers in mass from China to the Southern States. An American who resided for many years in China, and is said to be thoroughly familiar with the Chinese, has lately been traveling in the Gulf States, making investigations as to the demand for Chinese labor, and entering into contracts for its supply. As the result of his operations a company has been organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, all subscribed, and to be enlarged at the option of the parties concerned. Operations have already been begun, and it is expected that the first ship load of immigrants, eight hundred or twelve hundred in number, will be ready to leave China in about a month. It is intended to bring over six or eight thousand a year, but to increase the number as circumstances may require. They are intended to be employed in the cultivation of cotton and rice, the latter a kind of labor with which they are specially familiar. The period of their contract is to be for four years, and their wages eight dollars a month and found. The projector states no difficulty will be experienced in procuring an unlimited number of immigrants on these terms, and he also says the demand for them in the South is very great. Very few Chinamen will, he thinks, hereafter go to Peru or other South American countries, the terms of the contract having been almost invariably violated by employers. The late barbarous decree of the Captain General of Cuba entering into the reforms to be inaugurated at the Cincinnati convention will be "a genuine reform of the tariff," and further states that if the convention "should nominate a resolute advocate of tariff reform, on a platform explicit and fearless, he will be elected, and with him a reform Congress;" the term "reform" being used as a synonyme for free trade. Col. Grosvenor, the author of the volume in question, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Liberal Republicans, to whom the recent letter of Mr. Greeley and his cosignatories was addressed; and—it is understood—the framer of the declaration of principles in which "concurrence" was expressed, among them being this unmistakable and unpervertable declaration: "We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, and that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the treasury, involve the principle of the price of domestic products and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests." It is not at all unlikely that, notwithstanding his magnificent genius for personal aversions, Mr. Greeley may at the last moment, when he finds out into what sort of company he has drifted, refuse point blank to take the final departure, but for an illustration of the singular character of the fellowships which politics sometimes produce, the forgoing is one of the most striking that can well be imagined.

In the employment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers are several heads of departments who have been in their service from twenty-five to fifty-two years. The steadiness with which subordinates remain in that establishment is, in this country, quite exceptional. Their enormous bindery, for example, is in charge of a young gentleman, Mr. Rosenquest, who learned his trade with them. His father, Mr. P. S. Rosenquest, whom he succeeded, also learned his trade with the Harpers, and was foreman of the same department for thirty-five years. Mr. Farrington, who has charge of their paper department, has been with them nearly fifty-two years and he has a son, Fletcher Harper Farrington, who is likewise in their service. Mr. Henry Marsh, foreman of the composing room, has been just half a century in their employment, and he has a son who has been with them eighteen years.

The New Orleans *Times* gets off the following on the genial farmer of Chappaqua: Mr. Greeley writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves-foot jelly, the Durham breed should all always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn mill, and there commence to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan and throw away the calf. When properly sweetened and flavored with the fruit of the axle-tree, it makes a delicious condiment, and is also good for bone felons. In the same letter he denies that sugar plums can be successfully grafted on the *Mespilus* or Japan plum. "The sugar plum," he says "is the natural fruit of the sugar cane. While visiting the south I saw many colored children gathering them from the parent stalk, already done up in fancy paper and blue ribbons."

THE prices of rails and of refined bar iron have advanced about $10 per ton during the last three months, while those of pig iron, upon the average, have advanced fully $15 per ton during the same time. This advance has not been confined to the American market or to American products, but had its origin on the other side of the Atlantic, whence a large portion of the supplies consumed in this country are at present drawn. In fact, since here, even for the domestic article, are governed almost entirely by the cost of importing the foreign, rather than the cost of home production. The latter, for some years past, has been relatively high as compared with the former, and hence importations have been stimulated, notwithstanding the discrimination afforded by protective duties.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 11th, 1872.

Due.

S. R. Alters, Tarentum, Pa.....3
Joseph Davis, Bedford, Iron Mill, Ohio.....1
Lewis Edmundson, McKeesport, Pa.....3
Mrs. George B. Glover, Canton, China.....4
Jacob Helfrich, Etna, Pa.....3
Miss Ada B. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Samuel Jones, Webster, Pa.....3
Mrs. H. Judge, Baltimore, Md.....3
Mrs. Sarah Lee, Mashing, Pa.....3
T. T. Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
M. B. Mitchell, White Ash, Pa.....3
John Ervin, Connellsville, Pa.....3
Capt. Jacob Miller, Smithland, Ky.....3
Capt. C. Sherriff, Erie, Pa.....3
Mrs. McHugh, Connellsville, Pa.....1
Wm. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Miss Mary A. Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Mr. Rowdhuver, Coshocton, Ohio.....3
Thompson Ray, Indiana, Pa.....3
James Ralston, White Ash, Pa.....3
Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston, Mass.....1
Streeter's Iron Co., Streeter, Ohio.....2
Miss Annie Shaw, Millville, N. J.....3
John Taylor, Leechburg, Pa.....3
Mrs. E. Millison, Brady's Bend, Pa.....3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Miller Clark, indicted for forcible entry, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs divided.

John P. Gribben, indicted for larceny, was acquitted.

William J. Dickson, charged with larceny, George Ford, prosecutor, was convicted. The jury recommended the defendant to the "extreme" mercy of the Court.

R. D. Pearce was arraigned on four charges of obtaining money by false pretenses. He was convicted on the first charge, brought by Joseph McCosker, and plead guilty as to the other three.

Peter Lohr plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Jacob Erb.

Nathan Gibbon, charged with assault and battery on Mary Holland, was allowed to settle the case on payment of costs.

Edward McCafferty, charged with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

The case of Frank Quinn, indicted for malicious mischief, was allowed to be settled on payment of the costs by defendant.

David Lloyd and John McCullough were put on trial for the larceny of $19 from Mary Aiker. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Annie McCartney.
Curtis H. Hays.
David Allen.
Michael Quinn.
Harry Graham, et al.
Andrew Owens.
George Brown.
John Frank.
John Martin.
Martin Burke.
John J. Gibbon.
Robert Barnett.
Thomas Barnes.
Sam. McKee.
Thomas Sinclair.
Jacob Marx.
William Calmus.
Crilley, Bradford, et al.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Joseph Ross vs. Wm. Espy, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Jaynes O'Neal vs. Cumberland Valley Insurance Company. Action on an insurance policy. Plaintiff owned some property in McKeesport which had been insured in the Company named to the amount of $6,000. The defense was that the plaintiff had not paid up his premium. There was a motion for a non suit being argued at adjournment.

Bruce & Son vs. J. McDonald Cossan. Action to recover on a contract for ice. On trial.

91. (O. L.) John W. Pritchard vs. R. B. Cousins et al.

152. (O. L.) O. & S. Woods vs. Nelson Jones.
153. (O. L.) S. Woods vs. Jas. Fleming.
108. J. M. Gazzam, trustee, &c., vs. John McClarren.
126. Fred. Bassler vs. Lewis Orne.
115. N. B. Hatch vs. Wm. McCallin.
116. John Knapp vs. same.
28. Sterling Bonsall vs. Kennedy & DeHahn.
125. Allegheny City vs. John Huckenstine.
120. P. Hutchinson vs. School District of Indiana Township.
121. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Adam A. Milligan.
122. Allegheny City vs. Jos. H. Davis.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Robert Mar. S. Church, Cincinnati: Rock, Island, St. Louis. Departed—Robert Burns, Minneola, Memphis; Rodt, Island, Cincinnati; C. B. Church, Falls Pilot and barges, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 11.—Arrived.—John F. Tolie, from New Orleans, at 3 P. M.; M. Shreve, St. Louis; Lookout, Memphis; Potomac, New Orleans; Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Tolie, St. Louis; Shreve, Red River; Potomac, Cincinnati. The river has risen four feet nine inches within the last twenty-four hours. Cloudy and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Arrived—Beaver, Illinois river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Glencoe, Belfast and Mohawk, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lily Pike and Dexter, Upper Mississippi; Lake Superior, Dubuque. Departed—Sioux City, Yellowstone; Dexter, New Orleans; Minnesota, Reed's Landing; Alice, Wyandotte; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Strader, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; A. C. Baker, Illinois river; Dexter, Dubuque; Josephine, Upper Mississippi. River reported both rising and falling. Weather clear; very high wind and sultry.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—The loss by the freshet on the Hatchie river in rafts and wood is estimated at $10,000. Cloudy and stormy. River rising fast. Arrived—Silver Moon, Cincinnati; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river. Departed—City of Cairo, Cairo; City of Chester, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg.

Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 11.—The river is in navigable condition. The steamer Mary McDonald is daily expected from below.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Arrived—Great Republic, H. C. Yeager, Crescent City and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Belle Lee, John Kilgour, Louisville; Commonwealth, St. Louis. Clear; thermometer 73.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER EXCHANGE.—Oliver, 1, & P. 100 tons iron ore. Jas M. Laughlin, 1 horse. H D Woods, 2 cases s iron. W McCully & co, 50 bdls f clay. Thos Coffin & co, 99 bdls c clay. H Gerwig & Son, 16 bales hemp. S P Shriver & co, 100 bgs d peaches. Stewart & co, 31 bdls f peaches, 108 bdls f clay, 4 bgs feathers. Discharged 200 tons at Wheeling.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Cattle dull and ½c lower; very best on sale to-day 6¾a7¾c; that grade generally rated first quality 5¾a6¾c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a5¾c; receipts 1,694; sales 977. Hogs in fair supply and moderate demand at 5¾a5¾c; receipts 5,042. Sheep in full supply and declined ½c; sales at 5¾a9c; receipts 2,907.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Sugar in good demand; inferior 5¾a6¾c; good to fair 7¾a8½c. Molasses quiet; inferior plantation 30c; common fermenting 36a37½c; centrifugal 45c; eistern bottom 26c. Cotton steady; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 21½c; low middlings 22c; middlings 23½c.

PALMER'S PALACE.

An Imposing Edifice—The Largest Hat and Cap Establishment in the Country—Grand Opening Tomorrow—Immense Stock on Exhibition, &c., &c.

One of the finest and most imposing structures in our great and growing city is the edifice recently erected on the site of the old Rinehart tobacco factory. Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, by R. H. Palmer. This building is grand in its proportions, being four stories in height, having forty-two feet front and extending back a distance of ninety feet. The first story is about twenty-eight feet high, the second and third about eighteen feet each, and the fourth about sixteen, independent of the projection and ornaments which extend to an additional hight of ten or twelve feet. The entire front is of massive iron, manufactured by Messrs. Dickson, Marshall & Co., of the Iron City Foundry, highly ornamented and painted white. The French plate glass windows of the first floor are of the largest dimensions, the glass being one hundred and sixty-eight inches in hight by sixty inches in width. The doors are of heavy walnut, elaborately carved and inlaid.

The entire building will be occupied by R. H. Palmer as a wholesale and retail hat and cap store, which will be the largest establishment of the kind without exception in the United States. The first floor is divided by a partition into two rooms of equal size, one of which, No. 149, will be used as a retail store, and the other, No. 151, as the boys and men's wool hat department of the wholesale portion of the store. On the second floor of No. 151 will be kept the men's fur hats, and hats in fancy styles of every description. The straw goods department will occupy the second floor of No. 149, while the men's and boys' caps and ladies trimmed hats will be found on the third floor. The fourth floor will be used for packing and storing purposes. The different departments of this extensive establishment are all fitted up in fine style and goods will be displayed in the manner best calculated to afford customers the greatest facility for their examination.

We have been thus minute in the description of the building, its appointments and the arrangement of the different departments which compose this extensive establishment, for the reason that such an enterprise deserves more than a passing notice. We all take just pride in noting the great strides which our city is making toward commercial importance, and the opening of the largest wholesale establishment of a certain kind to be found in the country is an occasion of no ordinary importance, and one which we do not every day have the pleasure of recording. Mr. Palmer, who is one of the oldest and most successful of our Pittsburgh merchants, will have the best wishes of all our citizens for his success in an undertaking alike creditable to himself and to the city.

The grand formal opening for the retail trade takes place to-morrow, April 13th, when the largest and finest stock of hats, caps and straw goods ever exhibited in our city will be displayed in the different departments of this mammoth establishment. Among the goods to which special attention is directed, may be mentioned, an unusually complete assortment of mens' fancy style hats in colors, including every imaginable description of the article in question; a full line of childrens' and youths' fancy goods; ladies' trimmed hats; straw goods, etc., etc., in endless variety. Silk hats are another feature to which we invite particular attention, and the stock kept at this house will be unexceptionable in every respect. Space forbids us to describe as we desired the numerous beautiful styles of the different descriptions of goods in their line, which we found on visiting a visit yesterday to this palatial hat, cap and straw goods emporium. The retail department, which is to be thrown open to-morrow, is fitted up in elegant style with every modern improvement, and its opening will doubtless attract thither immense throngs of persons anxious to see its magnificence and beauty.

Mr. Palmer is now ready to receive orders for goods at wholesale, and we assure country merchants that with his extensive establishment and ample facilities that he can supply their wants to the extent that their necessities require with as great a variety of goods in his line and upon as reasonable terms as can be obtained from Eastern houses. All the jobbing trade is particularly invited to give the claims of this house their careful consideration before buying. That Mr. Palmer, in his new house, will receive a liberal share of patronage with its capacity and his peculiar facilities, his past success gives ample evidence.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Treasurer Authorized to Borrow $5,000—Aldermen to be Granted the Privilege of Detaining their Prisoners in the Lock-up Over Night—Report of the Health Committee—The Parks, etc.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at half past seven o'clock by the President, James McBrier.

Mr. Wettach, from the Water Committee, presented a report, accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the laying of water pipe on Market street, between Walnut and Fayette streets; on Page street, from the present terminus of the pipe to Chartiers street; on North avenue, from Webster street westwardly two hundred feet.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Controller for the month of March, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION:

No. 1.	Salaries	$ 2,111 79
No. 2.	Fire Department	2,452 73
No. 4.	Printing	360 22
No. 5.	Repairs	702 77
No. 8.	Police	3,210 60
No. 9.	Contingent	250 00
No. 11.	Water works	2,021 21
No. 13.	Gas	247 27
No. 16.	City property	295 77
No. 17.	Health	340 16
Total		$12,222 46

Mr. Riddle also offered the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer $5,000 to meet the current expenses of the city.

The above reports were received and resolutions adopted.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Patterson, chairman of the Street Committee, offered the following:

In relation to petition for a main sewer in Liberty and a portion to Penn; the grading and paving of Spruce street in the same ward, the Committee reported adversely.

Relative to the resolution instructing the City Engineer to ascertain if the railroad company was trespassing upon the line of the street, the Committee reported that the Engineer had made a survey of the street and reports that no encroachment has been made.

The following ordinances accompanied the report: Ordinances for sewers on Arch, Reason, Sandusky and Lacock streets and Union alley; ordinances for the grading and paving of Union, Carpenter, and Heng alleys, and Central, Adams, Market and Middle streets; ordinance changing the name of Lake alley to Lake street; ordinance for extending Spruce street ordinance changing the name of Western avenue, Ninth ward, to Preble avenue.

The report was received and the accompanying ordinances passed finally.

THE PARKS.

Mr. Huckenstine, from the Survey Committee, presented a report recommending that the width of Locust street, from Fulton street to River avenue, be fixed at sixty feet.

The report of viewers fixing the width of Locust street at fifty feet was then taken up and after considerable discussion was adopted.

Mr Thompson, from the Committee on City Property, reported a resolution authorizing the advertisement for proposals for the erection of a police station in the Ninth ward.

The committee also reported a resolution instructing the Engineer to prepare a plan for affording better accommodations for the Controller and the Engineer.

Mr. J. C. Patterson moved to amend the first resolution by instructing the committee to report a size and the cost of the same before the plans for a station house are made out.

The second resolution was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report a plan to Councils.

THE LOCK-UP.

Mr. Megraw, from the Police Committee, reported that the Committee had under consideration the communication from Alderman D. H. Smith, asking the privilege of detaining those prisoners arrested by his constables during the night, until morning, as the jail was closed after seven o'clock. The Committee had received an opinion from the City Solicitor which was to the effect that according to the law, no Alderman had the right to send their prisoners to the lock-up, and the Committee reported in accordance with this opinion.

The report elicited a protracted discussion.

Mr. McBrier thought that it was an outrage on the law-abiding citizens not to allow the Aldermen of the city to detain their prisoners in the lock-up over night. He enumerated a number of instances where parties charged with heinous crimes had been arrested during the night, and because the Aldermen could not send them to the lock-up they were compelled to release them.

Mr. J. C. Patterson believed that the Aldermen had as much right to the lock-up as the Mayor. The lock-up was constructed for the purpose of keeping in custody all law breakers, and if a constable attached to an Alderman's office arrested a burglar, a cutthroat or a highway robber during the night, should have, if he has not already by the city charter, the privilege of conveying them to the lock-up, there to be kept until morning, when he could bring them before the Magistrate. The tax-payers would demand this protection from law breakers. If the city charter was not clear on this point an ordinance to this effect should be adopted.

Mr. Schoyer read a section from the city charter, showing that the city recognized the aldermen, and by virtue of this the aldermen already had the right to use the lock-up, and thus preserve the peace of the city. The constables frequently arrest important prisoners, and all law-abiding citizens demand that they be protected from these law breakers. The jail was closed during the night, and no one can, therefore, convey these prisoners to that institution.

Mr. Megraw—The law provides that the jail shall be open at all hours for the reception of prisoners.

A member—The jailor will not receive any prisoner after a certain hour in the early part of the evening.

Mr. Wettach—If the aldermen be granted the privilege to send their prisoners to the lock-up, the city would be compelled to erect a building for this purpose that would occupy the whole of the Third ward square.

Mr. Megraw also believed that the aldermen transacted such a large business as to need a building of these dimensions.

THE WATER WORKS USED AS A LOCK-UP.

Mr. Oaslaer inquired who erected the lock up.

The Chairman—The taxpayers.

Mr. Oaslaer then said that this was his impression. The lock-up was not erected by the Mayor. It was erected by the citizens to protect them and their property from law-breakers. The citizens did not care who arrested burglars and those charged with heinous crimes whether it was the police or the constables attached to the aldermen's offices, only that they be kept in custody in the lock-up. The speaker could not distinguish any difference between a policeman arresting a murderer or a constable arresting one. If a policeman arrested a murderer let him convey him to the lock-up. If a constable arrest one let him have the same privilege. The taxpayers ask this protection. The speaker then stated that the constables of the Eighth ward take their prisoners to the Water Works, where they guard them until morning.

Mr. Megraw—The Mayor will allow the constables to take their prisoners to the lock up, provided they remain with them over night. (Laughter.)

After some further discussion the Police Committee were instructed to report an ordinance at the next meeting, granting to the aldermen the privilege of conveying those prisoners arrested by their constables during the night to the lock-up, and that the Captain receive them and hold them until morning.

S. C. then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Convened at half-past seven o'clock, and was called to order by President Slack.

Mr. McNeil presented a requisition from the Park Commission on the Controller, asking for $40,000 of the second issue, known as "Hill" bonds, to be used for Park purposes. Requisition ordered.

Mr. Ripley offered an ordinance authorizing the levy and collection of license from pawnbrokers of $150.

Mr. Hastings moved to amend by fixing the license at $200. The amendment was carried, and the ordinance, thus amended, was passed finally.

Mr. Walter presented the report of the Health Committee. The Committee had under consideration several applications for reimbursement from families for articles of clothing destroyed, or ordered to be destroyed by the former Health Officer, occasioned by small pox. The Committee believing that they had no right to meet these bills, would present them to Councils for advice. The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer $1,000 to the appropriation of the Committee on Health.

The report was received and resolution adopted.

The ordinance relating to the Board of Health, which was offered at the last meeting when it was referred to the committee for revision, was now read to the President. After considerable discussion the ordinance was passed on its first reading.

Steamboat Explosion.

In our telegraphic columns appears an account of the explosion, near Brooke's Point, on the Mississippi, of the steamboat "Oceanus." This boat was built at Brownsville by Capt. M A. Cox in the fall of 1870, and on the third of December, in that year, left for the South, and soon after at St. Louis was sold to the Carter line and placed in the Red river trade. As will be seen by the telegram, the accident of yesterday was accompanied by a large loss of life.

Prof. De Long's Exhibition.

The fancy dress dancing of Prof. De Long's pupils, at Lafayette Hall, last night, drew forth a large and fashionable audience. The hall room cannot be described in terms credulously ordered, while the fancy dances in the second part were most heartily applauded. Misses Blanche, Oline, Hettie, Ollie and Cora did extremely well and, indeed, the entire performance was quite a success.

ROTOUN SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

Consumption Curable

By a new treatment and theory. The vile destroyer of the parent's hope—this fell monster, the devourer of mankind! There are millions to the extent of their necessities require with as great a variety of goods in his line and upon as reasonable terms as can be obtained from Eastern houses. All the jobbing trade is particularly invited to give the claims of this house their careful consideration before buying. That Mr. Palmer, in his new house, will receive a liberal share of patronage with its capacity and his peculiar facilities, his past success gives ample evidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

FLEMLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, Edmund Falconer's beautiful emotional drama, written expressly for Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom, entitled

SNARE;
Or, WHAT WON'T MONEY DO?

Any Robsart Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.
Monday—The Jane Coombs Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

BENEFIT and last appearance but two of

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard.

THIS EVENING will be presented the Operatic Drama in three acts, translated from Schiller's "Kabale and Liebe," entitled

LOVE AND INTRIGUE.

Louise Muller.....Mrs. C. Richings Bernard.
(With Songs).

Monday Next—Johnny Allen, Little Mac and Miss Alice Harriman, in "Schneider."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIKEN.....Manager.
Thirty-eighth street, below Butler.....Manager.

ALL THE WONDERS TO-NIGHT.
DOUBLE SHOW NIGHTLY.

The Matthews Family, ten in number. The Wallahallas; three in number. Johnson and Powers. Warren Sisters. Harland Birch. Flora Benton. Lucy Olmstop. Billy Carter. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

MASONIC HALL.

For a short season only, commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 15th.

The Famous and Great Original

Fakir of Ava,

In his Superb and Attractive

Presentation Entertainments.

EVERY FEATURE ENTIRELY NEW.
COSTLY AND ELEGANT PRESENTS will be given away every evening.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES, 25 cents. Family Tickets, admitting six persons, $1 00. Doors open at 7 o'clock; entrance at Fifth.

FIRST CONCERT TO BE GIVEN BY

Prof. Wm. Guenther's Pupils,

Assisted by some of our best Home Talent, at

Mercantile Library Hall, on April 18, 1872.

Tickets for sale at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store. apl3,11

ENTIRE REARRANGEMENT OF THE PAINTINGS,

AT THE PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND LIBRARY BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children under twelve, 15 cents. Special rates for Schools.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT

Is now so popular that those sickening drugs—Balsam Copaiba, &c., are very little used. This is important for all who value health, as the Samaritan's Gift is thus rendered available, and will not disorder the stomach of the most delicate. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure, which of course can be done without the knowledge of any person and there is no smell from the breath. These advantages possessed by the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT

Over all others, have been the means of preventing broils and troubles which attended the old dragging and not be avoided. The Samaritan's Gift is thus silently a peace maker, and is destined to become the standard remedy of the day.

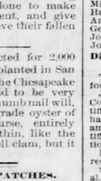
Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS, Opposite the Grain Elevar. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen

Fairbank's Standard
SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Scales Repaired promptly.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Wa eboose Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—

Early Rose,
Peerless,
Shaner's Prolific,
Garnett Chili,
White Peachblows,
Prince Alb